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ABSTRACT

This report includes new tables which present trends in estimated annual AIDS incidence from 1996-00, by U.S. region, race/ethnicity, and exposure category. Some of the tables include: persons reported to be living with HIV infection and with AIDS, by state and age group; AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group and by state and age group; male and female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates and HIV infection and AIDS cases; AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex; AIDS cases and HIV infection by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity; male and female adult/adolescent AIDS cases and HIV infection cases, by exposure category and race/ethnicity; pediatric AIDS and HIV infection cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity; and deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex. Overall, the number of estimated AIDS cases diagnosed annually declined substantially from 1996-99, though the rate of decline slowed in 1999-00. AIDS incidence increased among women and persons infected through heterosexual contact. From 1999-00, the number of estimated deaths among persons with AIDS declined 11 percent. From 1999-00, the estimated number of persons living with AIDS increased 7.9 percent. (SM)

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HIV AIDS Surveillance Report: U.S. HIV and AIDS Cases Reported Through June 2001

Department of Health and Human Services
2001

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HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through June 2001 — Midyear edition Vol. 13, No. 1

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Commentary

This report includes new tables which present trends in estimated annual AIDS incidence from 1996 through 2000, by U.S. region, race/ethnicity, and exposure category (tables 22-24). The number of estimated AIDS cases diagnosed annually declined substantially from 1996 through 1999, but the rate of decline slowed during 1999 and 2000. The number of AIDS cases diagnosed in 2000 was 1.4% lower than that in 1999. From 1999 to 2000, changes in estimated AIDS incidence varied slightly by region (table 22), and race/ethnicity (table 23), and varied more by exposure category (table 24). The leveling in overall AIDS incidence is occurring as the composition of the epidemic is changing. AIDS incidence declined in most populations but increases were observed in some groups, notably women and persons infected through heterosexual contact. Fluctuations in some categories that have small numbers of AIDS cases reflect uncertainties in the estimation procedure rather than changing trends in AIDS incidence.

From 1999 to 2000, the number of estimated deaths among persons with AIDS declined 11%; this decline, however, was less than that observed from 1996 to 1997 (42%) (table 28) when the widespread introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) had its greatest impact. Declines in the estimated number of deaths among adults and adolescents with AIDS occurred in virtually all categories by region (table 28), race/ethnicity (table 29), and exposure category (table 30). Declines in deaths, which have been attributed in part to the impact of HAART, also reflect declines in AIDS incidence which in turn reflect both underlying trends in new HIV infections as well as delays in disease progression among HIV infected persons who are receiving treatment. Other factors associated with the slowing of declines in deaths from 1999 to 2000 compared with those previously observed may include delayed test seeking among certain populations, limited access to or use of health care services, and limitations of current therapies among persons in care.

From 1999 to 2000, the estimated number of persons living with AIDS increased 7.9% (table 25). CDC estimates that about 339,000 persons were living with AIDS as of December 2000: 41% were black, 38% were white, 20% were Hispanic, 1% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and <1% were American Indian/Alaska Native (table 26). Most (99%) persons living with AIDS were adults; and among adults, most (79%) were men. These prevalence data are useful for allocating resources and planning services required to meet the continuing social and medical needs of people living with AIDS.

Numbers and proportions of AIDS cases are presented by year of report and also by year of diagnosis in this and previous reports. Characteristics of cases presented by year of report are useful to health department personnel in targeting their surveillance and public health efforts to appropriate facilities and populations to promote complete and timely case reporting. Tables that present cases by year of report represent the most up-to-date information reported to CDC; however, cases by year of report do not represent incident cases or the most recent diagnoses or deaths. That is, because of delays in reporting, not all cases diagnosed in the most recent 12 months will have been reported by the end of the reporting period. In addition, because information on mode of HIV exposure is frequently not available when a case is initially reported, the exposure mode for a larger proportion of the more recently reported cases is classified as "risk not reported or identified." To characterize trends in incidence, deaths, and prevalence, data by year of diagnosis or year of death may be statistically adjusted to account for delays in reporting and the anticipated reclassification of exposure mode for cases initially reported without risk. Both reporting delay adjustment and risk redistribution apply observed reporting patterns to inform the statistical adjustments. A lapse of at least two reporting quarters is required before the data can be adjusted. Therefore, this report includes cases reported to CDC through June 2001 and presents estimated AIDS incidence trends through December 2000 (see Technical Notes). To draw conclusions about trends in the epidemic, readers of this report are encouraged to use tables that present trends by year of diagnosis, year of death, or year-end prevalence (tables 22-30).

Because appropriate use of antiretroviral therapy delays progression of HIV infection to AIDS, AIDS surveillance data alone are no longer sufficient for monitoring trends in HIV incidence, or for meeting federal, state, or local data needs for planning and allocating resources for HIV prevention and care programs. In regard to a nationwide integrated HIV/AIDS case surveillance system, as of July 2001, 34 states, the Virgin Islands, and Guam had implemented confidential HIV reporting of cases among adults and adolescents or

among children and had reported cases without personal identifiers to CDC (table 3 and Technical Notes). Other states had implemented alternative forms of HIV reporting (e.g., coded identifiers instead of patient names); the remaining states, the District of Columbia and other territories were considering implementation (see Technical Notes for more detailed information).

Suggested reading

CDC. HIV and AIDS – United States, 1981-2000. *MMWR* 2001;50:430-434 (Erratum: Vol 50, No. 21. *MMWR* 2001;50:1066).

CDC. HIV Prevalence Trends in Selected Populations in the United States: Results from National Serosurveillance, 1993-1997. Atlanta: CDC;2001:1-51.

Karon JM, Fleming PL, Steketee RW, De Cock KM. HIV in the United States at the turn of the century: an epidemic in transition. *Am J Public Health.* 2001; 91:1060-1068.

Klevens RM, Fleming PL, Li J, Gaines CG, Gallagher K, Schwarcz S, Karon JM, Ward JW. The completeness, validity, and timeliness of AIDS surveillance data. *Ann Epidemiol* 2001;11:443-449.

CDC. Guidelines for national human immunodeficiency virus case surveillance, including monitoring for human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *MMWR.* 1999;48(RR-13): 1-31.

All HIV/AIDS surveillance *MMWR* articles are available at www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/mmwr.htm

Public use slides are available at www.cdc.gov/hiv/graphics.htm

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports are available at www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm

The AIDS Public Information Data Set (PIDS) is available at www.cdc.gov/hiv/software/apids.htm

Table 1. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection[1] and with AIDS, by area and age group[2], reported through June 2001[3]

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV infection[4]			Living with AIDS[5]			Cumulative totals		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	5,160	32	5,192	3,288	16	3,304	8,448	48	8,496
Alaska (Feb. 1999)	38	0	38	233	1	234	271	1	272
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	4,463	33	4,496	3,410	8	3,418	7,873	41	7,914
Arkansas (July 1989)	2,059	14	2,073	1,708	20	1,728	3,767	34	3,801
California	–	–	–	44,346	150	44,496	44,346	150	44,496
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	5,482	16	5,498	3,023	2	3,025	8,505	18	8,523
Connecticut (July 1992)[6]	–	74	74	5,907	56	5,963	5,907	130	6,037
Delaware	–	–	–	1,268	12	1,280	1,268	12	1,280
District of Columbia	–	–	–	6,742	81	6,823	6,742	81	6,823
Florida (July 1997)	20,697	172	20,869	36,881	449	37,330	57,578	621	58,199
Georgia	–	–	–	10,539	79	10,618	10,539	79	10,618
Hawaii	–	–	–	1,003	5	1,008	1,003	5	1,008
Idaho (June 1986)	326	2	328	234	0	234	560	2	562
Illinois	–	–	–	10,148	105	10,253	10,148	105	10,253
Indiana (July 1988)	3,361	25	3,386	2,770	12	2,782	6,131	37	6,168
Iowa (July 1998)	400	4	404	602	4	606	1,002	8	1,010
Kansas (July 1999)	968	10	978	1,004	2	1,006	1,972	12	1,984
Kentucky	–	–	–	1,785	13	1,798	1,785	13	1,798
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	7,158	96	7,254	5,673	48	5,721	12,831	144	12,975
Maine	–	–	–	460	4	464	460	4	464
Maryland	–	–	–	10,382	125	10,507	10,382	125	10,507
Massachusetts	–	–	–	7,053	55	7,108	7,053	55	7,108
Michigan (April 1992)	4,811	73	4,884	4,647	22	4,669	9,458	95	9,553
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	2,639	23	2,662	1,687	9	1,696	4,326	32	4,358
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	4,156	38	4,194	2,264	22	2,286	6,420	60	6,480
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	4,254	32	4,286	4,401	17	4,418	8,655	49	8,704
Montana	–	–	–	172	0	172	172	0	172
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	509	5	514	503	4	507	1,012	9	1,021
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	2,670	19	2,689	2,164	10	2,174	4,834	29	4,863
New Hampshire	–	–	–	490	3	493	490	3	493
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	12,885	314	13,199	15,316	179	15,495	28,201	493	28,694
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	643	0	643	991	6	997	1,634	6	1,640
New York	–	–	–	54,213	491	54,704	54,213	491	54,704
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	9,571	90	9,661	4,850	36	4,886	14,421	126	14,547
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	69	1	70	44	1	45	113	2	115
Ohio (June 1990)	5,518	56	5,574	4,641	37	4,678	10,159	93	10,252
Oklahoma (June 1988)	2,297	16	2,313	1,647	6	1,653	3,944	22	3,966
Oregon (Sept. 1988)[6]	–	14	14	2,110	5	2,115	2,110	19	2,129
Pennsylvania	–	–	–	11,685	154	11,839	11,685	154	11,839
Rhode Island	–	–	–	921	7	928	921	7	928
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	6,544	80	6,624	4,916	25	4,941	11,460	105	11,565
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	178	1	179	87	1	88	265	2	267
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	5,817	55	5,872	4,860	16	4,876	10,677	71	10,748
Texas (Jan. 1999)[6]	8,631	243	8,874	24,129	124	24,253	32,760	367	33,127
Utah (April 1989)	717	7	724	1,039	3	1,042	1,756	10	1,766
Vermont	–	–	–	203	2	205	203	2	205
Virginia (July 1989)	7,799	56	7,855	6,077	70	6,147	13,876	126	14,002
Washington	–	–	–	4,281	11	4,292	4,281	11	4,292
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	578	5	583	496	5	501	1,074	10	1,084
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	2,177	18	2,195	1,586	11	1,597	3,763	29	3,792
Wyoming (June 1989)	70	0	70	76	2	78	146	2	148
Subtotal	**132,645**	**1,624**	**134,269**	**318,955**	**2,526**	**321,481**	**451,600**	**4,150**	**455,750**
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations									
Guam (March 2000)	49	1	50	29	0	29	78	1	79
Pacific Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	2	0	2	2	0	2
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	9,269	80	9,349	9,269	80	9,349
Virgin Islands, U.S.(Dec.1998)	184	2	186	215	5	220	399	7	406
Total	**132,878**	**1,627**	**134,505**	**328,901**	**2,617**	**331,518**	**461,779**	**4,244**	**466,023**

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]Age group based on person's age as of June 30, 2001.
[3]Persons reported with vital status "alive" as of the last update. Excludes persons whose vital status is unknown.
[4]Includes only persons reported from areas with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 2,273 adults/adolescents and 49 children reported from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting whose area of residence is unknown or are residents of other areas.
[5]Includes 431 adults/adolescents and 6 children whose area of residence is unknown.
[6]Connecticut has confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; Oregon has confidential HIV infection reporting for children less than 6 years old. Texas reported only pediatric HIV infection cases from February 1994 until January 1999.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by area and age group, reported through June 2001, United States

Area of residence	July 1999–June 2000		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama	472	10.8	451	10.1	6,420	72	6,492
Alaska	11	1.8	26	4.1	485	5	490
Arizona	678	14.2	514	10.0	7,682	40	7,722
Arkansas	205	8.0	197	7.4	3,043	38	3,081
California	4,633	14.0	4,663	13.8	121,218	613	121,831
Colorado	305	7.5	323	7.5	7,205	30	7,235
Connecticut	640	19.5	512	15.0	11,622	176	11,798
Delaware	198	26.3	243	31.0	2,674	22	2,696
District of Columbia	984	189.6	951	166.2	13,395	171	13,566
Florida	4,968	32.9	5,186	32.4	81,591	1,414	83,005
Georgia	1,326	17.0	1,385	16.9	23,362	213	23,575
Hawaii	132	11.1	64	5.3	2,473	16	2,489
Idaho	26	2.1	24	1.9	510	2	512
Illinois	2,072	17.1	1,234	9.9	25,393	272	25,665
Indiana	360	6.1	360	5.9	6,261	42	6,303
Iowa	86	3.0	89	3.0	1,353	10	1,363
Kansas	164	6.2	92	3.4	2,400	12	2,412
Kentucky	240	6.1	298	7.4	3,518	26	3,544
Louisiana	708	16.2	818	18.3	12,965	125	13,090
Maine	67	5.3	44	3.5	967	9	976
Maryland	1,398	27.0	1,611	30.4	22,128	304	22,432
Massachusetts	1,487	24.1	838	13.2	16,455	207	16,662
Michigan	588	6.0	766	7.7	11,466	107	11,573
Minnesota	193	4.0	184	3.7	3,824	23	3,847
Mississippi	414	15.0	470	16.5	4,662	56	4,718
Missouri	493	9.0	447	8.0	9,370	59	9,429
Montana	18	2.0	19	2.1	335	3	338
Nebraska	61	3.7	85	5.0	1,123	10	1,133
Nevada	294	16.2	247	12.4	4,517	28	4,545
New Hampshire	35	2.9	30	2.4	888	9	897
New Jersey	1,865	22.9	1,857	22.1	42,263	754	43,017
New Mexico	133	7.6	114	6.3	2,093	8	2,101
New York	7,069	38.8	5,337	28.1	141,839	2,267	144,106
North Carolina	713	9.3	760	9.4	10,693	116	10,809
North Dakota	4	0.6	3	0.5	107	1	108
Ohio	598	5.3	534	4.7	11,486	123	11,609
Oklahoma	238	7.1	300	8.7	3,869	26	3,895
Oregon	226	6.8	232	6.8	4,893	17	4,910
Pennsylvania	1,618	13.5	1,676	13.6	24,931	333	25,264
Rhode Island	92	9.3	106	10.1	2,082	23	2,105
South Carolina	788	20.3	730	18.2	9,777	80	9,857
South Dakota	9	1.2	22	2.9	180	4	184
Tennessee	735	13.4	751	13.2	8,806	52	8,858
Texas	2,557	12.8	2,767	13.3	54,906	386	55,292
Utah	136	6.4	149	6.7	2,015	21	2,036
Vermont	32	5.4	31	5.1	407	6	413
Virginia	959	14.0	1,016	14.4	13,395	174	13,569
Washington	448	7.8	513	8.7	9,732	35	9,767
West Virginia	68	3.8	79	4.4	1,116	10	1,126
Wisconsin	161	3.1	202	3.8	3,627	29	3,656
Wyoming	18	3.8	6	1.2	185	3	188
Subtotal	**41,723**	**15.3**	**39,356**	**14.0**	**757,707**	**8,582**	**766,289**
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations							
Guam	18	11.8	9	5.8	55	0	55
Pacific Islands, U.S.	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0	4
Puerto Rico	1,024	26.3	1,411	37.0	25,071	388	25,459
Virgin Islands, U.S.	45	37.6	15	13.8	468	17	485
Total[1]	**42,923**	**15.5**	**40,894**	**14.3**	**784,032**	**8,994**	**793,026**

[1]U.S. totals presented in this report include data from the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia), and from U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. See Technical Notes. Totals include 734 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. HIV infection cases[1] by area and age group, reported through June 2001, from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	July 2000–June 2001	Cumulative totals: Adults/ adolescents	Cumulative totals: Children <13 years old	Cumulative totals: Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	500	5,379	40	5,419
Alaska (Feb. 1999)	25	43	1	44
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	499	4,719	42	4,761
Arkansas (July 1989)	223	2,087	22	2,109
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	321	5,732	28	5,760
Connecticut (July 1992)[2]	3	–	106	106
Florida (July 1997)	5,564	21,115	198	21,313
Idaho (June 1986)	38	383	4	387
Indiana (July 1988)	360	3,568	39	3,607
Iowa (July 1998)	131	404	8	412
Kansas (July 1999)	149	997	15	1,012
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	861	7,549	125	7,674
Michigan (April 1992)	680	5,549	111	5,660
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	230	2,794	33	2,827
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	439	4,366	49	4,415
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	415	4,417	42	4,459
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	73	532	7	539
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	259	3,009	23	3,032
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	1,591	14,425	388	14,813
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	76	667	3	670
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,081	10,470	123	10,593
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	7	77	1	78
Ohio (June 1990)	485	5,853	74	5,927
Oklahoma (June 1988)	271	2,419	24	2,443
Oregon (Sept. 1988)[2]	1	–	17	17
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	686	7,118	106	7,224
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	15	195	5	200
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	709	6,006	69	6,075
Texas (Jan. 1999)[2]	4,742	8,700	304	9,004
Utah (April 1989)	67	730	9	739
Virginia (July 1989)	867	8,387	76	8,463
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	71	607	6	613
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	190	2,349	29	2,378
Wyoming (June 1989)	7	76	0	76
Subtotal	**21,636**	**140,722**	**2,127**	**142,849**
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations				
Guam (March 2000)	9	54	1	55
Virgin Islands, U.S. (Dec. 1998)	18	190	3	193
Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states[3]	348	2,581	75	2,656
Total	**22,011**	**143,547**	**2,206**	**145,753**

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]Connecticut has confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; Oregon has confidential HIV infection reporting for children less than 6 years old. Texas reported only pediatric HIV infection cases from February 1994 until January 1999.
[3]Includes 571 persons reported from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose area of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

Table 4. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group, reported through June 2001, United States

Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population)	July 1999–June 2000		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	54	7.8	20	2.9	594	1	595
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	112	12.9	116	13.2	1,779	25	1,804
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	75	11.0	53	7.4	1,128	2	1,130
Allentown, Pa.	32	5.2	47	7.4	831	10	841
Ann Arbor, Mich.	24	4.3	35	6.0	406	9	415
Atlanta, Ga.	753	19.5	911	22.2	16,308	115	16,423
Austin, Tex.	197	17.2	213	17.0	3,967	27	3,994
Bakersfield, Calif.	85	13.2	66	10.0	1,048	8	1,056
Baltimore, Md.	890	35.7	1,110	43.5	14,798	211	15,009
Baton Rouge, La.	150	25.9	175	29.0	1,989	19	2,008
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	223	16.6	207	15.1	5,497	83	5,580
Birmingham, Ala.	111	12.1	114	12.4	1,946	23	1,969
Boston, Mass.	1,226	20.8	715	11.8	14,462	183	14,645
Buffalo, N.Y.	135	11.8	71	6.1	1,840	19	1,859
Charleston, S.C.	114	20.6	99	18.0	1,590	12	1,602
Charlotte, N.C.	134	9.5	140	9.9	2,181	22	2,203
Chicago, Ill.	1,823	22.8	1,032	12.5	21,976	241	22,217
Cincinnati, Ohio	68	4.2	65	3.9	1,908	15	1,923
Cleveland, Ohio	183	8.2	184	8.2	3,415	42	3,457
Colorado Springs, Colo.	26	5.2	14	2.7	463	5	468
Columbia, S.C.	203	39.3	151	28.1	2,104	16	2,120
Columbus, Ohio	110	7.4	86	5.6	2,251	13	2,264
Dallas, Tex.	633	19.3	589	16.7	12,635	37	12,672
Dayton, Ohio	67	7.0	58	6.1	1,023	17	1,040
Denver, Colo.	222	11.2	243	11.5	5,713	21	5,734
Detroit, Mich.	403	9.0	559	12.6	7,920	73	7,993
El Paso, Tex.	72	10.3	101	14.9	1,132	10	1,142
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	871	56.7	775	47.8	13,060	246	13,306
Fort Wayne, Ind.	20	4.1	18	3.6	318	3	321
Fort Worth, Tex.	206	12.6	125	7.3	3,302	26	3,328
Fresno, Calif.	86	9.8	66	7.2	1,232	14	1,246
Gary, Ind.	55	8.8	56	8.9	757	4	761
Grand Rapids, Mich.	44	4.2	36	3.3	787	4	791
Greensboro, N.C.	130	11.0	119	9.5	1,720	21	1,741
Greenville, S.C.	115	12.4	109	11.3	1,556	7	1,563
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	13.6	96	15.3	1,088	8	1,096
Hartford, Conn.	252	22.6	160	13.9	4,049	46	4,095
Honolulu, Hawaii	87	10.1	52	5.9	1,805	13	1,818
Houston, Tex.	612	15.3	887	21.2	19,419	163	19,582
Indianapolis, Ind.	167	10.9	155	9.6	2,951	17	2,968
Jacksonville, Fla.	268	25.4	319	29.0	4,574	69	4,643
Jersey City, N.J.	227	41.1	257	42.2	6,622	120	6,742
Kansas City, Mo.	192	10.9	171	9.6	4,008	14	4,022
Knoxville, Tenn.	49	7.3	43	6.3	749	6	755
Las Vegas, Nev.	259	18.8	215	13.8	3,704	27	3,731
Little Rock, Ark.	54	9.7	72	12.3	1,090	14	1,104
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,553	16.6	1,576	16.6	42,561	235	42,796
Louisville, Ky.	120	11.9	127	12.4	1,714	17	1,731
McAllen, Tex.	29	5.4	36	6.3	386	10	396
Memphis, Tenn.	262	23.7	298	26.2	3,258	18	3,276
Miami, Fla.	1,258	57.8	1,355	60.1	24,355	483	24,838
Middlesex, N.J.	130	11.5	135	11.5	3,213	71	3,284
Milwaukee, Wis.	102	7.0	120	8.0	2,002	17	2,019
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	181	6.3	163	5.5	3,404	17	3,421
Mobile, Ala.	92	17.2	92	17.0	1,232	14	1,246
Monmouth-Ocean, N.J.	121	10.9	138	12.3	2,890	62	2,952
Nashville, Tenn.	287	24.5	282	22.9	2,836	17	2,853
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	306	11.4	214	7.8	6,611	112	6,723
New Haven, Conn.	317	19.4	305	17.9	6,569	124	6,693
New Orleans, La.	341	26.1	365	27.3	7,070	67	7,137

Table 4. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group, reported through June 2001, United States (continued)

Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population)	July 1999–June 2000		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
New York, N.Y.	5,876	67.4	4,600	49.4	120,034	2,028	122,062
Newark, N.J.	756	38.7	767	37.7	17,146	326	17,472
Norfolk, Va.	335	21.4	294	18.7	3,893	63	3,956
Oakland, Calif.	321	13.7	308	12.9	8,184	43	8,227
Oklahoma City, Okla.	114	10.9	165	15.2	1,829	7	1,836
Omaha, Nebr.	40	5.7	60	8.4	783	3	786
Orange County, Calif.	217	7.9	374	13.1	5,783	36	5,819
Orlando, Fla.	374	24.4	463	28.2	6,209	82	6,291
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,376	27.8	1,349	26.4	19,327	278	19,605
Phoenix, Ariz.	494	16.4	342	10.5	5,453	26	5,479
Pittsburgh, Pa.	94	4.0	116	4.9	2,410	18	2,428
Portland, Oreg.	176	9.5	197	10.3	3,968	8	3,976
Providence, R.I.	85	9.4	100	10.4	1,956	21	1,977
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	141	12.8	158	13.3	2,077	22	2,099
Richmond, Va.	173	18.0	157	15.8	2,648	29	2,677
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	312	9.7	390	12.0	7,057	56	7,113
Rochester, N.Y.	106	9.8	41	3.7	2,330	13	2,343
Sacramento, Calif.	70	4.4	207	12.7	3,272	24	3,296
Saint Louis, Mo.	275	10.7	244	9.4	4,808	40	4,848
Salt Lake City, Utah	111	8.7	133	10.0	1,750	14	1,764
San Antonio, Tex.	187	11.9	148	9.3	4,000	28	4,028
San Diego, Calif.	503	17.8	416	14.8	10,766	54	10,820
San Francisco, Calif.	878	52.1	690	39.9	28,165	47	28,212
San Jose, Calif.	132	8.0	105	6.2	3,180	14	3,194
San Juan, P.R.	622	30.8	855	43.5	15,716	242	15,958
Sarasota, Fla.	113	20.5	134	22.7	1,511	23	1,534
Scranton, Pa.	16	2.6	13	2.1	431	4	435
Seattle, Wash.	257	11.0	335	13.9	6,835	20	6,855
Springfield, Mass.	203	34.5	107	17.6	1,783	24	1,807
Stockton, Calif.	49	8.7	46	8.2	779	13	792
Syracuse, N.Y.	73	10.0	46	6.3	1,276	10	1,286
Tacoma, Wash.	54	7.8	64	9.1	863	9	872
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	488	21.4	532	22.2	8,626	100	8,726
Toledo, Ohio	26	4.3	26	4.2	582	12	594
Tucson, Ariz.	106	13.2	108	12.8	1,588	10	1,598
Tulsa, Okla.	66	8.4	77	9.6	1,159	9	1,168
Vallejo, Calif.	91	18.0	79	15.2	1,419	11	1,430
Ventura, Calif.	45	6.0	40	5.3	836	3	839
Washington, D.C.	1,699	35.8	1,709	34.7	23,740	289	24,029
West Palm Beach, Fla.	525	50.0	498	44.0	7,694	205	7,899
Wichita, Kans.	62	11.3	23	4.2	737	2	739
Wilmington, Del.	157	27.5	196	33.4	2,136	15	2,151
Youngstown, Ohio	13	2.2	29	4.9	381	0	381
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	**34,813**	**20.0**	**32,861**	**18.3**	**656,916**	**7,626**	**664,542**
Central counties	***34,044***	***21.5***	***32,035***	***19.6***	***643,669***	***7,488***	***651,157***
Outlying counties	***769***	***4.8***	***826***	***5.0***	***13,247***	***138***	***13,385***
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 499,999 population	**4,580**	**9.6**	**4,619**	**9.4**	**76,017**	**834**	**76,851**
Central counties	***4,297***	***10.2***	***4,305***	***9.9***	***70,982***	***760***	***71,742***
Outlying counties	***283***	***5.2***	***314***	***5.6***	***5,035***	***74***	***5,109***
Nonmetropolitan areas	**3,224**	**5.8**	**3,068**	**5.4**	**47,081**	**504**	**47,585**
Total[1]	**42,923**	**15.5**	**40,894**	**14.3**	**784,032**	**8,994**	**793,026**

[1]Totals include 4,048 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 2000 through June 2001, United States

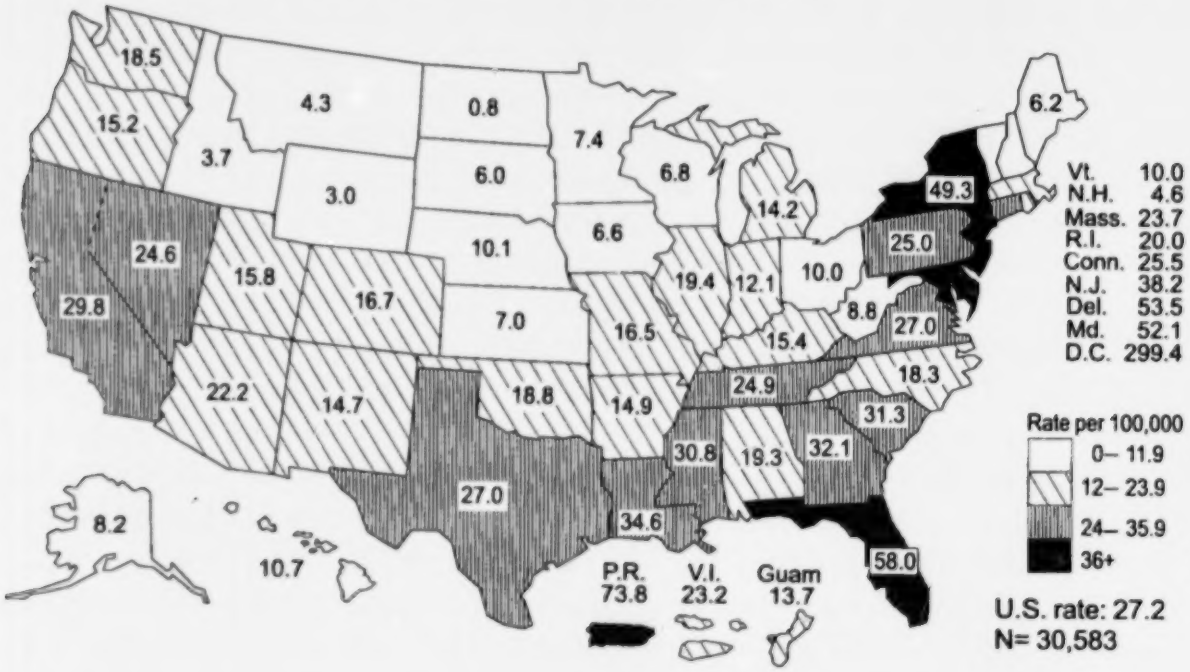


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 2000 through June 2001, United States

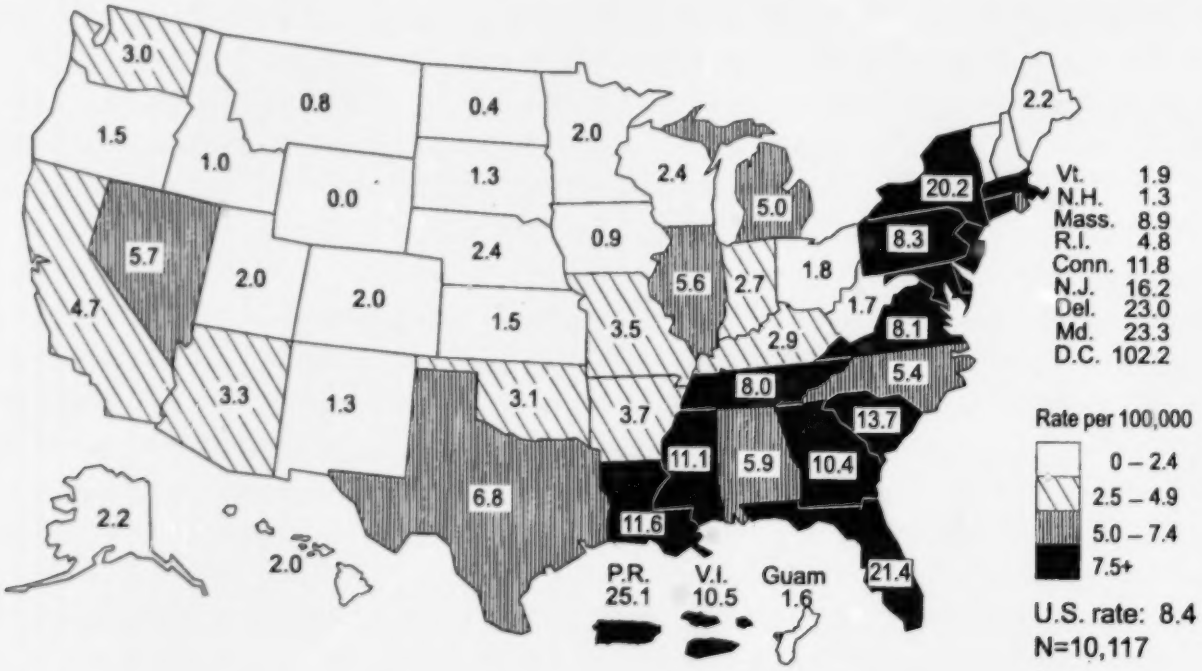


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported July 2000 through June 2001, United States

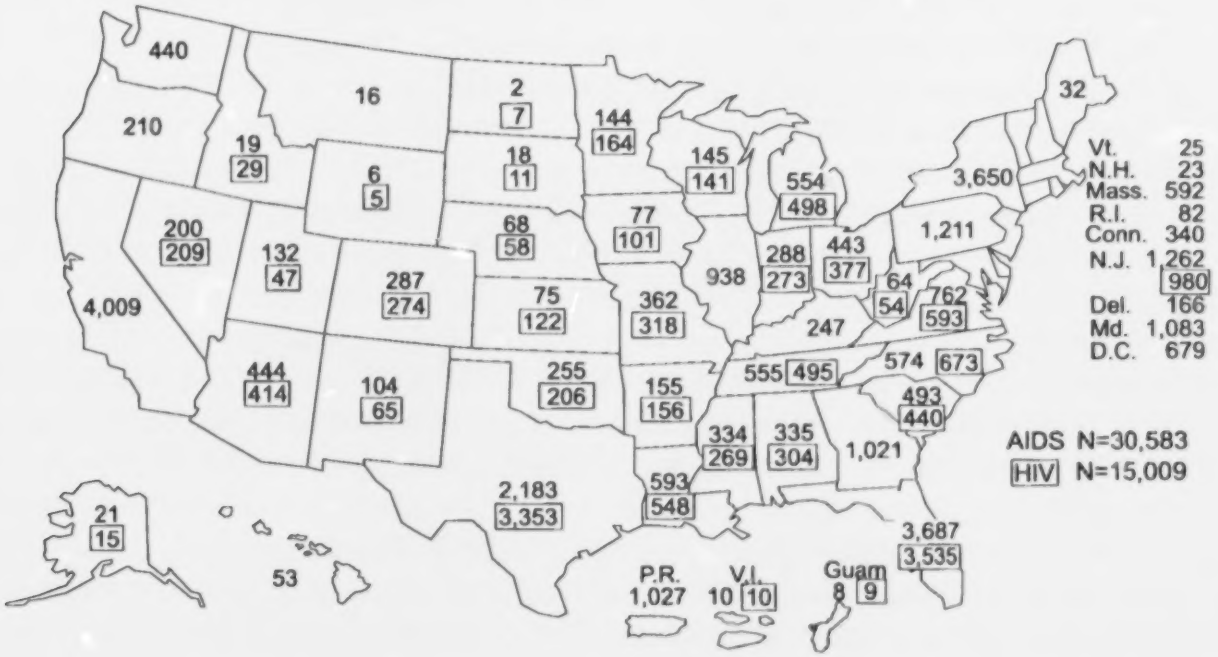


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported July 2000 through June 2001, United States

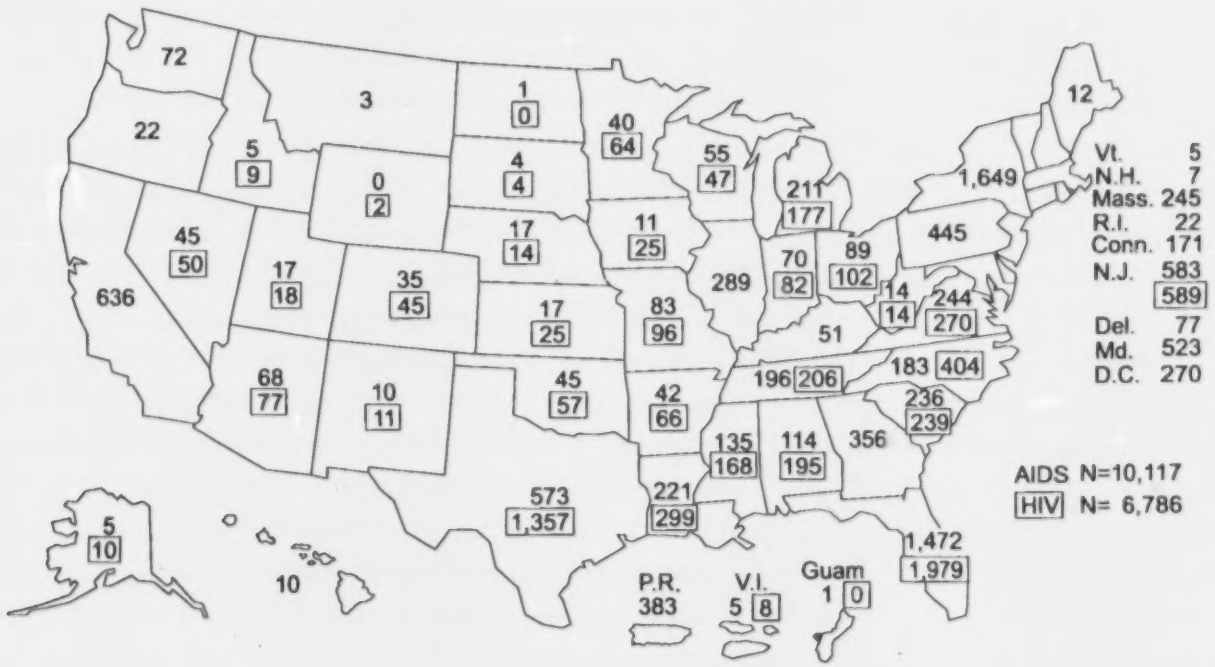


Table 5. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through June 2001, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals[1]			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total[2]	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	13,293	(43)	361,867	(56)	–	–	–	–	13,293	(33)	361,867	(46)
Injecting drug use	5,369	(18)	142,888	(22)	2,306	(23)	54,203	(40)	7,675	(19)	197,091	(25)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,477	(5)	50,066	(8)	–	–	–	–	1,477	(4)	50,066	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	95	(0)	4,949	(1)	8	(0)	285	(0)	103	(0)	5,234	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,560	(8)	30,956	(5)	3,912	(39)	54,782	(41)	6,472	(16)	85,738	(11)
Sex with injecting drug user	*506*		*9,496*		*928*		*21,111*		*1,434*		*30,607*	
Sex with bisexual male	*–*		*–*		*171*		*3,672*		*171*		*3,672*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*4*		*67*		*11*		*422*		*15*		*489*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*22*		*436*		*25*		*614*		*47*		*1,050*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*2,028*		*20,957*		*2,777*		*28,963*		*4,805*		*49,920*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[3]	125	(0)	5,031	(1)	124	(1)	3,863	(3)	249	(1)	8,894	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified[4]	7,664	(25)	53,429	(8)	3,767	(37)	21,712	(16)	11,431	(28)	75,142	(10)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	30,583	(100)	649,186	(100)	10,117	(100)	134,845	(100)	40,700	(100)	784,032	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	230	(5)	0	(0)	7	(0)	0	(0)	237	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:[4]	88	(89)	4,075	(88)	78	(82)	4,132	(95)	166	(86)	8,207	(91)
Injecting drug use	*26*		*1,614*		*18*		*1,602*		*44*		*3,216*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*4*		*758*		*10*		*721*		*14*		*1,479*	
Sex with bisexual male	*1*		*88*		*4*		*93*		*5*		*181*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*17*		*0*		*15*		*0*		*32*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*11*		*0*		*14*		*0*		*25*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*29*		*641*		*22*		*670*		*51*		*1,311*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*0*		*74*		*1*		*80*		*1*		*154*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*28*		*872*		*23*		*937*		*51*		*1,809*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[3]	1	(1)	242	(5)	1	(1)	140	(3)	2	(1)	382	(4)
Other/risk not reported or identified[5]	10	(10)	75	(2)	16	(17)	93	(2)	26	(13)	168	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	99	(100)	4,622	(100)	95	(100)	4,372	(100)	194	(100)	8,994	(100)
Total	**30,682**		**653,808**		**10,212**		**139,217**		**40,894**		**793,026**	

[1]Includes 1 person whose sex is unknown.

[2]Includes persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

[3]Forty-one adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Thirteen additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 13 received tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

[4]Thirty-four adults/adolescents are included in the "other" exposure category who were exposed to HIV-infected blood, body fluids, or concentrated virus in health care, laboratory, or household settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence. See *MMWR* 1993;42:329-31, *MMWR* 1993;42:948-51, and XI International Conference on AIDS; Vancouver, Canada: July 7-12, 1996;1:179 [abstract Mo.D.1728]. One person was infected following intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood. Additionally, 194 persons acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 194 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not pediatric, exposure category. See Technical Notes.

[5]Includes 3 children who were exposed to HIV-infected blood as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence: 1 child was infected following intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood and 2 children were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31 and *N Engl J Med* 1993;329:1835-41). Twelve of the children had sexual contact with an adult with or at high risk for HIV infection (see *Pediatrics* 1998;102:e46).

Table 6. HIV infection cases[1] by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through June 2001, from the 36 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2]

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals[3]			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	6,671	(44)	47,305	(46)	–	–	–	–	6,671	(31)	47,305	(33)
Injecting drug use	1,275	(8)	13,536	(13)	835	(12)	7,717	(19)	2,110	(10)	21,254	(15)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	594	(4)	6,244	(6)	–	–	–	–	594	(3)	6,244	(4)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	17	(0)	436	(0)	7	(0)	31	(0)	24	(0)	467	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,216	(8)	7,670	(7)	2,462	(36)	16,964	(42)	3,678	(17)	24,634	(17)
Sex with injecting drug user	*218*		*1,612*		*426*		*4,232*		*644*		*5,844*	
Sex with bisexual male	–		–		*156*		*1,253*		*156*		*1,253*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*2*		*15*		*13*		*134*		*15*		*149*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*5*		*83*		*10*		*113*		*15*		*196*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*991*		*5,960*		*1,857*		*11,232*		*2,848*		*17,192*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	53	(0)	416	(0)	39	(1)	440	(1)	92	(0)	856	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified[4]	5,183	(35)	27,346	(27)	3,443	(51)	15,433	(38)	8,626	(40)	42,787	(30)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	15,009	(100)	102,953	(100)	6,786	(100)	40,585	(100)	21,795	(100)	143,547	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	(5)	102	(9)	1	(1)	2	(0)	7	(3)	104	(5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	95	(83)	908	(83)	84	(82)	1,010	(91)	179	(83)	1,918	(87)
Injecting drug use	*13*		*279*		*18*		*282*		*31*		*561*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*14*		*126*		*6*		*142*		*20*		*268*	
Sex with bisexual male	*3*		*18*		*0*		*16*		*3*		*34*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*1*		*2*		*5*		*2*		*6*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*8*		*0*		*5*		*0*		*13*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*23*		*204*		*35*		*263*		*58*		*467*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*3*		*12*		*1*		*12*		*4*		*24*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*39*		*260*		*22*		*285*		*61*		*545*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(1)	17	(2)	2	(2)	24	(2)	3	(1)	41	(2)
Risk not reported or identified[4]	12	(11)	70	(6)	15	(15)	73	(7)	27	(13)	143	(6)
Pediatric subtotal	114	(100)	1,097	(100)	102	(100)	1,109	(100)	216	(100)	2,206	(100)
Total	**15,123**		**104,050**		**6,888**		**41,694**		**22,011**		**145,753**	

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[3]Includes 9 persons whose sex is unknown.
[4]For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

Table 7. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2001, United States

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total[1]	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	530	(0)	2,148	(1)	782	(1)	17	(0)	12	(1)	3,492	(1)
5-12	344	(0)	485	(0)	283	(0)	10	(0)	6	(0)	1,130	(0)
13-19	891	(0)	968	(0)	542	(0)	25	(0)	23	(1)	2,450	(0)
20-24	7,848	(3)	7,357	(3)	4,398	(4)	176	(3)	84	(4)	19,886	(3)
25-29	38,601	(13)	26,011	(12)	16,788	(14)	650	(13)	346	(18)	82,465	(13)
30-34	70,416	(23)	44,989	(20)	27,765	(24)	1,117	(22)	512	(26)	144,890	(22)
35-39	70,550	(23)	49,748	(23)	26,317	(22)	1,121	(22)	447	(23)	148,315	(23)
40-44	51,513	(17)	39,849	(18)	18,622	(16)	895	(17)	290	(15)	111,260	(17)
45-49	31,316	(10)	23,733	(11)	10,528	(9)	543	(11)	126	(6)	66,296	(10)
50-54	17,047	(6)	12,265	(6)	5,618	(5)	288	(6)	59	(3)	35,312	(5)
55-59	9,123	(3)	6,689	(3)	3,087	(3)	168	(3)	34	(2)	19,122	(3)
60-64	5,023	(2)	3,650	(2)	1,711	(1)	74	(1)	18	(1)	10,483	(2)
65 or older	4,130	(1)	3,090	(1)	1,388	(1)	73	(1)	16	(1)	8,707	(1)
Male subtotal	**307,332**	**(100)**	**220,982**	**(100)**	**117,829**	**(100)**	**5,157**	**(100)**	**1,973**	**(100)**	**653,808**	**(100)**
Female **Age at diagnosis (years)**												
Under 5	498	(2)	2,141	(3)	763	(3)	16	(2)	13	(3)	3,436	(2)
5-12	192	(1)	509	(1)	223	(1)	9	(1)	0	(0)	936	(1)
13-19	279	(1)	1,176	(1)	302	(1)	8	(1)	4	(1)	1,769	(1)
20-24	1,717	(6)	4,634	(6)	1,561	(6)	42	(5)	34	(7)	7,994	(6)
25-29	4,717	(16)	11,469	(14)	4,250	(16)	109	(14)	66	(14)	20,620	(15)
30-34	6,625	(22)	17,335	(21)	6,220	(23)	144	(19)	102	(22)	30,453	(22)
35-39	5,991	(20)	17,576	(22)	5,624	(21)	138	(18)	92	(20)	29,444	(21)
40-44	4,010	(14)	12,527	(16)	3,739	(14)	113	(15)	60	(13)	20,458	(15)
45-49	2,187	(7)	6,437	(8)	2,109	(8)	73	(10)	43	(9)	10,856	(8)
50-54	1,233	(4)	3,199	(4)	1,173	(4)	31	(4)	21	(5)	5,660	(4)
55-59	783	(3)	1,755	(2)	719	(3)	27	(4)	16	(3)	3,301	(2)
60-64	497	(2)	1,023	(1)	378	(1)	28	(4)	5	(1)	1,932	(1)
65 or older	973	(3)	1,021	(1)	330	(1)	27	(4)	4	(1)	2,358	(2)
Female subtotal	**29,702**	**(100)**	**80,802**	**(100)**	**27,391**	**(100)**	**765**	**(100)**	**460**	**(100)**	**139,217**	**(100)**
Total[2]	**337,035**		**301,784**		**145,220**		**5,922**		**2,433**		**793,026**	

[1]Includes 535 males and 97 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.
[2]Includes 1 person whose sex is unknown.

Table 8. HIV infection cases[1] by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2001, from the 36 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2]

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total[3]	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	177	(0)	550	(1)	85	(1)	4	(1)	1	(0)	820	(1)
5–12	102	(0)	124	(0)	43	(0)	4	(1)	0	(0)	277	(0)
13–19	831	(2)	1,480	(3)	172	(2)	8	(2)	17	(3)	2,532	(2)
20–24	5,378	(12)	5,741	(12)	1,090	(12)	59	(13)	119	(18)	12,517	(12)
25–29	9,596	(22)	8,076	(17)	1,975	(21)	106	(24)	157	(24)	20,185	(19)
30–34	10,320	(23)	9,615	(20)	2,157	(23)	123	(28)	147	(22)	22,662	(22)
35–39	8,154	(18)	8,795	(18)	1,810	(19)	57	(13)	110	(17)	19,191	(18)
40–44	4,844	(11)	6,255	(13)	1,016	(11)	41	(9)	56	(8)	12,407	(12)
45–49	2,569	(6)	3,515	(7)	568	(6)	21	(5)	29	(4)	6,809	(7)
50–54	1,341	(3)	1,701	(4)	265	(3)	11	(2)	11	(2)	3,387	(3)
55–59	602	(1)	885	(2)	126	(1)	5	(1)	8	(1)	1,649	(2)
60–64	311	(1)	420	(1)	76	(1)	3	(1)	3	(0)	827	(1)
65 or older	289	(1)	418	(1)	65	(1)	3	(1)	2	(0)	787	(1)
Male subtotal	**44,514**	**(100)**	**47,575**	**(100)**	**9,448**	**(100)**	**445**	**(100)**	**660**	**(100)**	**104,050**	**(100)**
Female **Age at diagnosis (years)**												
Under 5	168	(2)	609	(2)	89	(3)	5	(3)	8	(3)	886	(2)
5–12	46	(0)	136	(0)	33	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)	223	(1)
13–19	669	(7)	2,458	(9)	188	(6)	7	(5)	21	(9)	3,360	(8)
20–24	1,645	(17)	4,498	(16)	464	(15)	38	(25)	46	(19)	6,751	(16)
25–29	1,938	(20)	5,243	(19)	619	(20)	36	(24)	40	(16)	7,944	(19)
30–34	1,879	(19)	5,213	(19)	649	(21)	25	(16)	43	(18)	7,898	(19)
35–39	1,487	(15)	4,219	(15)	428	(14)	16	(11)	46	(19)	6,253	(15)
40–44	854	(9)	2,767	(10)	268	(9)	11	(7)	26	(11)	3,971	(10)
45–49	499	(5)	1,459	(5)	177	(6)	5	(3)	11	(4)	2,178	(5)
50–54	232	(2)	719	(3)	90	(3)	2	(1)	1	(0)	1,054	(3)
55–59	119	(1)	373	(1)	54	(2)	2	(1)	0	(0)	560	(1)
60–64	53	(1)	214	(1)	27	(1)	0	(0)	1	(0)	295	(1)
65 or older	92	(1)	204	(1)	19	(1)	3	(2)	0	(0)	321	(1)
Female subtotal	**9,681**	**(100)**	**28,112**	**(100)**	**3,105**	**(100)**	**152**	**(100)**	**245**	**(100)**	**41,694**	**(100)**
Total[4]	**54,196**		**75,689**		**12,553**		**597**		**905**		**145,753**	

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[3]Includes 1,408 males, 399 females, and 6 persons of unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.
[4]Includes 9 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 9. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2001, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	6,882	(62)	226,768	(74)	3,872	(30)	80,622	(37)	2,295	(38)	49,448	(42)
Injecting drug use	1,115	(10)	28,560	(9)	2,781	(21)	73,034	(33)	1,436	(23)	40,637	(35)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	696	(6)	25,435	(8)	521	(4)	16,250	(7)	229	(4)	7,847	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	74	(1)	3,831	(1)	14	(0)	574	(0)	7	(0)	439	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	380	(3)	5,798	(2)	1,583	(12)	17,966	(8)	558	(9)	6,898	(6)
Sex with injecting drug user	*96*		*2,006*		*301*		*5,552*		*101*		*1,860*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*1*		*32*		*2*		*23*		*1*		*11*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*7*		*162*		*11*		*172*		*2*		*90*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*276*		*3,598*		*1,269*		*12,219*		*454*		*4,937*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	54	(0)	3,191	(1)	48	(0)	1,100	(1)	17	(0)	606	(1)
Risk not reported or identified[1]	1,844	(17)	12,875	(4)	4,125	(32)	28,803	(13)	1,570	(26)	10,889	(9)
Total	**11,045**	**(100)**	**306,458**	**(100)**	**12,944**	**(100)**	**218,349**	**(100)**	**6,112**	**(100)**	**116,764**	**(100)**

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[2]			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	165	(54)	3,653	(71)	63	(45)	1,092	(56)	13,293	(43)	361,867	(56)
Injecting drug use	11	(4)	257	(5)	24	(17)	310	(16)	5,369	(18)	142,888	(22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	10	(3)	193	(4)	20	(14)	327	(17)	1,477	(5)	50,066	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	70	(1)	0	(0)	30	(2)	95	(0)	4,949	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	27	(9)	216	(4)	10	(7)	60	(3)	2,560	(8)	30,956	(5)
Sex with injecting drug user	*4*		*55*		*4*		*18*		*506*		*9,496*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*1*		*0*		*0*		*4*		*67*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*2*		*9*		*0*		*2*		*22*		*436*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*21*		*151*		*6*		*40*		*2,028*		*20,957*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	(2)	117	(2)	0	(0)	9	(0)	125	(0)	5,031	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	84	(28)	624	(12)	24	(17)	127	(6)	7,664	(25)	53,429	(8)
Total	**303**	**(100)**	**5,130**	**(100)**	**141**	**(100)**	**1,955**	**(100)**	**30,583**	**(100)**	**649,186**	**(100)**

[1]See Technical Notes.
[2]Includes 530 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 10. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases[1] by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2001, from the 34 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2]

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	3,650	(63)	27,683	(63)	1,897	(29)	14,790	(32)	998	(47)	3,968	(43)
Injecting drug use	402	(7)	3,712	(8)	658	(10)	8,023	(17)	200	(9)	1,641	(18)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	323	(6)	3,480	(8)	188	(3)	2,205	(5)	74	(3)	439	(5)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	13	(0)	329	(1)	1	(0)	89	(0)	2	(0)	12	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	175	(3)	1,332	(3)	865	(13)	5,579	(12)	156	(7)	665	(7)
Sex with injecting drug user	*51*		*351*		*134*		*1,081*		*26*		*153*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*3*		*2*		*12*		*0*		*0*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*1*		*21*		*3*		*56*		*1*		*4*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*123*		*957*		*726*		*4,430*		*129*		*508*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	23	(0)	192	(0)	24	(0)	186	(0)	4	(0)	28	(0)
Risk not reported or identified[3]	1,225	(21)	7,507	(17)	3,017	(45)	16,029	(34)	693	(33)	2,567	(28)
Total	**5,811**	**(100)**	**44,235**	**(100)**	**6,650**	**(100)**	**46,901**	**(100)**	**2,127**	**(100)**	**9,320**	**(100)**

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[4]			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	42	(47)	233	(53)	40	(47)	346	(53)	6,671	(44)	47,305	(46)
Injecting drug use	5	(6)	23	(5)	7	(8)	81	(12)	1,275	(8)	13,536	(13)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	0	(0)	8	(2)	8	(9)	88	(13)	594	(4)	6,244	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	2	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	17	(0)	436	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	4	(4)	28	(6)	11	(13)	39	(6)	1,216	(8)	7,670	(7)
Sex with injecting drug user	*0*		*6*		*4*		*15*		*218*		*1,612*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*0*		*0*		*0*		*2*		*15*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*2*		*0*		*0*		*5*		*83*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*4*		*20*		*7*		*24*		*991*		*5,960*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(1)	4	(1)	1	(1)	2	(0)	53	(0)	416	(0)
Risk not reported or identified	37	(42)	139	(32)	19	(22)	102	(15)	5,183	(35)	27,346	(27)
Total	**89**	**(100)**	**437**	**(100)**	**86**	**(100)**	**659**	**(100)**	**15,009**	**(100)**	**102,953**	**(100)**

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting of adults and adolescents.
[3]For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.
[4]Includes 1,401 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 11. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2001, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	580	(32)	12,042	(42)	1,306	(20)	31,475	(40)	395	(23)	10,336	(39)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(0)	108	(0)	5	(0)	111	(0)	0	(0)	55	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	669	(37)	11,655	(40)	2,455	(38)	30,108	(39)	743	(43)	12,472	(47)
Sex with injecting drug user	*226*		*4,671*		*526*		*10,815*		*171*		*5,462*	
Sex with bisexual male	*44*		*1,534*		*88*		*1,473*		*33*		*567*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*4*		*287*		*5*		*88*		*2*		*40*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*9*		*316*		*10*		*172*		*4*		*101*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*386*		*4,847*		*1,826*		*17,560*		*533*		*6,302*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	31	(2)	1,844	(6)	74	(1)	1,340	(2)	16	(1)	561	(2)
Risk not reported or identified[1]	545	(30)	3,363	(12)	2,607	(40)	15,118	(19)	561	(33)	2,981	(11)
Total	**1,827**	**(100)**	**29,012**	**(100)**	**6,447**	**(100)**	**78,152**	**(100)**	**1,715**	**(100)**	**26,405**	**(100)**

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[2]			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	3	(4)	112	(15)	22	(45)	201	(45)	2,306	(23)	54,203	(40)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	6	(1)	1	(2)	3	(1)	8	(0)	285	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	25	(36)	361	(49)	17	(35)	164	(37)	3,912	(39)	54,782	(41)
Sex with injecting drug user	*3*		*85*		*2*		*71*		*928*		*21,111*	
Sex with bisexual male	*2*		*72*		*4*		*24*		*171*		*3,672*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*5*		*0*		*2*		*11*		*422*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*2*		*21*		*0*		*3*		*25*		*614*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*18*		*178*		*11*		*64*		*2,777*		*28,963*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(3)	101	(14)	0	(0)	15	(3)	124	(1)	3,863	(3)
Risk not reported or identified	39	(57)	160	(22)	9	(18)	64	(14)	3,767	(37)	21,712	(16)
Total	**69**	**(100)**	**740**	**(100)**	**49**	**(100)**	**447**	**(100)**	**10,117**	**(100)**	**134,845**	**(100)**

[1]See Technical Notes.
[2]Includes 89 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 12. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases[1] by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2001, from the 34 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2]

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	318	(22)	2,528	(27)	421	(9)	4,515	(16)	86	(14)	569	(19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(0)	12	(0)	6	(0)	19	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	525	(36)	4,058	(43)	1,626	(36)	11,306	(41)	272	(43)	1,374	(46)
Sex with injecting drug user	*128*		*1,274*		*234*		*2,467*		*54*		*426*	
Sex with bisexual male	*46*		*422*		*94*		*749*		*13*		*67*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*6*		*81*		*6*		*46*		*0*		*4*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*3*		*36*		*5*		*60*		*1*		*15*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*342*		*2,245*		*1,287*		*7,984*		*204*		*862*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(0)	141	(1)	30	(1)	263	(1)	3	(0)	28	(1)
Risk not reported or identified[3]	598	(41)	2,728	(29)	2,469	(54)	11,264	(41)	270	(43)	1,012	(34)
Total	**1,447**	**(100)**	**9,467**	**(100)**	**4,552**	**(100)**	**27,367**	**(100)**	**631**	**(100)**	**2,983**	**(100)**

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[4]			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	0	(0)	9	(6)	6	(17)	74	(31)	835	(12)	7,717	(19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	7	(0)	31	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	8	(38)	68	(47)	17	(47)	99	(42)	2,462	(36)	16,964	(42)
Sex with injecting drug user	*0*		*10*		*8*		*45*		*426*		*4,232*	
Sex with bisexual male	*1*		*3*		*1*		*6*		*156*		*1,253*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*0*		*1*		*2*		*13*		*134*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*1*		*1*		*0*		*1*		*10*		*113*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*6*		*54*		*7*		*45*		*1,857*		*11,232*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	(0)	3	(2)	0	(0)	2	(1)	39	(1)	440	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	13	(62)	65	(45)	13	(36)	60	(26)	3,443	(51)	15,433	(38)
Total	**21**	**(100)**	**145**	**(100)**	**36**	**(100)**	**235**	**(100)**	**6,786**	**(100)**	**40,585**	**(100)**

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting of adults and adolescents.
[3]For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.
[4]Includes 388 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 13. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported through June 2001, United States

	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
Male exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	75	(40)	847	(35)	444	(53)	12,206	(61)
Injecting drug use	11	(6)	151	(6)	79	(10)	2,390	(12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	(3)	129	(5)	31	(4)	2,056	(10)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	(2)	758	(31)	17	(2)	668	(3)
Heterosexual contact:	13	(7)	112	(5)	81	(10)	1,022	(5)
Sex with injecting drug user	*1*		*24*		*8*		*289*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*2*		*0*		*4*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*0*		*0*		*15*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*12*		*86*		*73*		*714*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(3)	97	(4)	0	(0)	109	(1)
Risk not reported or identified[1]	75	(40)	356	(15)	179	(22)	1,435	(7)
Male subtotal	188	(100)	2,450	(100)	831	(100)	19,886	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	10	(6)	233	(13)	54	(10)	2,051	(26)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	13	(1)	0	(0)	17	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	60	(35)	908	(51)	254	(47)	4,373	(55)
Sex with injecting drug user	*12*		*288*		*23*		*1,582*	
Sex with bisexual male	*3*		*47*		*6*		*303*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*15*		*0*		*54*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*2*		*1*		*26*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*45*		*556*		*224*		*2,408*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	(2)	97	(5)	3	(1)	120	(2)
Risk not reported or identified[1]	99	(58)	518	(29)	226	(42)	1,433	(18)
Female subtotal	172	(100)	1,769	(100)	537	(100)	7,994	(100)
Total	**360**		**4,219**		**1,368**		**27,880**	

[1]See Technical Notes.

Table 14. HIV infection cases[1] in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported through June 2001, from the 34 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2]

	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
Male exposure category	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	208	(58)	1,324	(52)	830	(55)	7,041	(56)
Injecting drug use	9	(3)	119	(5)	60	(4)	694	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7	(2)	116	(5)	54	(4)	819	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(1)	103	(4)	4	(0)	82	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	19	(5)	174	(7)	100	(7)	825	(7)
Sex with injecting drug user	*1*		*27*		*16*		*115*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*2*		*0*		*0*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*0*		*0*		*7*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*18*		*145*		*84*		*703*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	(0)	12	(0)	3	(0)	30	(0)
Risk not reported or identified[3]	112	(31)	684	(27)	468	(31)	3,026	(24)
Male subtotal	357	(100)	2,532	(100)	1,519	(100)	12,517	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	26	(5)	245	(7)	81	(8)	813	(12)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	5	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	199	(38)	1,669	(50)	359	(36)	3,120	(46)
Sex with injecting drug user	*18*		*269*		*48*		*658*	
Sex with bisexual male	*15*		*122*		*21*		*254*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*23*		*2*		*39*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*3*		*1*		*19*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*166*		*1,252*		*287*		*2,150*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(0)	20	(1)	4	(0)	29	(0)
Risk not reported or identified[3]	302	(57)	1,426	(42)	548	(55)	2,784	(41)
Female subtotal	529	(100)	3,360	(100)	993	(100)	6,751	(100)
Total[4]	**886**		**5,893**		**2,512**		**19,269**	

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting of adults and adolescents.
[3]For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.
[4]Includes 2 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 15. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2001, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	159	(10)	0	(0)	34	(1)	0	(0)	38	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	22	(79)	1,185	(76)	111	(87)	5,058	(96)	30	(86)	1,890	(92)
Injecting drug use	*7*		*489*		*30*		*1,950*		*6*		*753*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*4*		*234*		*7*		*739*		*2*		*493*	
Sex with bisexual male	*1*		*66*		*3*		*71*		*1*		*41*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*18*		*0*		*6*		*0*		*8*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*8*		*0*		*8*		*0*		*9*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*6*		*152*		*35*		*873*		*10*		*271*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*0*		*44*		*1*		*75*		*0*		*34*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*4*		*174*		*35*		*1,336*		*11*		*291*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(4)	190	(12)	1	(1)	88	(2)	0	(0)	93	(5)
Risk not reported or identified[1]	5	(18)	30	(2)	16	(13)	103	(2)	5	(14)	30	(1)
Total	**28**	**(100)**	**1,584**	**(100)**	**128**	**(100)**	**5,283**	**(100)**	**35**	**(100)**	**2,051**	**(100)**

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[2]			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	3	(6)	0	(0)	2	(6)	0	(0)	237	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	3	(100)	34	(65)	0	(0)	28	(90)	166	(86)	8,207	(91)
Injecting drug use	*1*		*6*		*0*		*14*		*44*		*3,216*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*1*		*6*		*0*		*6*		*14*		*1,479*	
Sex with bisexual male	*0*		*2*		*0*		*0*		*5*		*181*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*0*		*0*		*0*		*0*		*32*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*0*		*0*		*0*		*0*		*25*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*0*		*9*		*0*		*4*		*51*		*1,311*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*0*		*1*		*0*		*0*		*1*		*154*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*1*		*10*		*0*		*4*		*51*		*1,809*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	(0)	11	(21)	0	(0)	0	(0)	2	(1)	382	(4)
Risk not reported or identified	0	(0)	4	(8)	0	(0)	1	(3)	26	(13)	168	(2)
Total	**3**	**(100)**	**52**	**(100)**	**0**	**(0)**	**31**	**(100)**	**194**	**(100)**	**8,994**	**(100)**

[1]See table 5, footnote 5 and Technical Notes.
[2]Includes 13 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 16. Pediatric HIV infection cases[1] by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2001, from the 36 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2]

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	(13)	76	(15)	1	(1)	20	(1)	0	(0)	5	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	35	(76)	373	(76)	124	(86)	1,298	(91)	20	(83)	222	(89)
Injecting drug use	*4*		*111*		*24*		*386*		*3*		*57*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*12*		*85*		*7*		*140*		*1*		*40*	
Sex with bisexual male	*1*		*8*		*2*		*18*		*0*		*4*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*2*		*5*		*0*		*1*		*0*		*0*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*3*		*0*		*4*		*0*		*5*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*13*		*80*		*37*		*329*		*8*		*53*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*0*		*7*		*3*		*14*		*1*		*3*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*3*		*74*		*51*		*406*		*7*		*60*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(4)	22	(4)	0	(0)	11	(1)	1	(4)	7	(3)
Risk not reported or identified[3]	3	(7)	22	(4)	20	(14)	90	(6)	3	(13)	16	(6)
Total	**46**	**(100)**	**493**	**(100)**	**145**	**(100)**	**1,419**	**(100)**	**24**	**(100)**	**250**	**(100)**

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[4]			
	July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total		July 2000–June 2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	3	(20)	0	(0)	0	(0)	7	(3)	104	(5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	0	(0)	8	(53)	0	(0)	9	(82)	179	(83)	1,918	(87)
Injecting drug use	*0*		*2*		*0*		*2*		*31*		*561*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*0*		*0*		*0*		*2*		*20*		*268*	
Sex with bisexual male	*0*		*2*		*0*		*1*		*3*		*34*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*0*		*0*		*0*		*2*		*6*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*0*		*0*		*1*		*0*		*13*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*0*		*3*		*0*		*0*		*58*		*467*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*0*		*0*		*0*		*0*		*4*		*24*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*0*		*1*		*0*		*3*		*61*		*545*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	(0)	1	(7)	0	(0)	0	(0)	3	(1)	41	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	0	(0)	3	(20)	0	(0)	2	(18)	27	(13)	143	(6)
Total	**0**	**(0)**	**15**	**(100)**	**0**	**(0)**	**11**	**(100)**	**216**	**(100)**	**2,206**	**(100)**

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[3]For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.
[4]Includes 18 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported July 2000 through June 2001, United States

Table 17. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through June 2001, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	345,151	(44)
Injecting drug use	154,213	(20)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4,260	(1)
Heterosexual contact	83,838	(11)
Receipt of transfusion[1]	8,881	(1)
Receipt of transplant of tissues, organs, or artificial insemination[2]	13	(0)
Other[3]	229	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	**596,585**	**(76)**
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	42,191	(5)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	202	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	12,539	(2)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,574	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	215	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	39,578	(5)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,763	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	129	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	807	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,900	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	53	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	6,938	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	648	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	24	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	45	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	326	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	96	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	38	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,162	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	38	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	17	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	16	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	197	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	6	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	26	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	6	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	**112,534**	**(14)**
Risk not reported or identified[4]	**74,913**	**(10)**
Total	**784,032**	**(100)**

[1]Includes 41 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.
[2]Thirteen adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 13 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.
[3]"Other" includes 194 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, but had AIDS diagnosed after age 13. See Technical Notes.
[4]See Technical Notes.

Table 18. Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex, reported through June 2001, United States

Race/ethnicity and age at death[1]	Males	Females	Both sexes
	Cumulative total	Cumulative total	Cumulative total
White, not Hispanic			
Under 15	571	426	997
15-24	2,555	490	3,045
25-34	55,300	4,788	60,088
35-44	82,334	5,377	87,711
45-54	38,006	2,152	40,158
55 or older	16,068	1,790	17,858
All ages	194,987	15,044	210,031
Black, not Hispanic			
Under 15	1,459	1,435	2,894
15-24	2,489	1,490	3,979
25-34	34,204	12,280	46,484
35-44	51,776	15,713	67,489
45-54	23,896	5,788	29,684
55 or older	10,169	2,534	12,703
All ages	124,109	39,269	163,378
Hispanic			
Under 15	635	585	1,220
15-24	1,363	493	1,856
25-34	20,712	4,660	25,372
35-44	27,200	5,163	32,363
45-54	11,251	1,944	13,195
55 or older	4,674	910	5,584
All ages	65,885	13,765	79,650
Asian/Pacific Islander			
Under 15	19	16	35
15-24	38	6	44
25-34	731	83	814
35-44	1,162	106	1,268
45-54	560	69	629
55 or older	258	55	313
All ages	2,770	337	3,107
American Indian/Alaska Native			
Under 15	13	8	21
15-24	26	3	29
25-34	390	78	468
35-44	417	77	494
45-54	140	31	171
55 or older	48	14	62
All ages	1,037	211	1,248
All racial/ethnic groups			
Under 15	2,697	2,471	5,168
15-24	6,476	2,483	8,959
25-34	111,389	21,891	133,280
35-44	162,997	26,448	189,445
45-54	73,897	9,988	83,885
55 or older	31,236	5,306	36,542
All ages	389,018	68,649	457,667

[1]Data tabulated under "all ages" include 388 persons whose age at death is unknown. Data tabulated under "all racial/ethnic groups" include 253 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 19. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed in 2000, and cumulative totals through 2000, United States[1]

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	7,409	(73)	236,328	(77)	5,328	(41)	91,397	(42)	2,897	(47)	54,077	(46)
Injecting drug use	1,348	(13)	30,545	(10)	4,186	(32)	82,517	(38)	2,019	(33)	44,763	(38)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	699	(7)	26,159	(8)	688	(5)	17,770	(8)	337	(5)	8,437	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder[2]	*	*	3,958	(1)	*	*	758	(0)	*	*	525	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	572	(6)	7,035	(2)	2,567	(20)	23,724	(11)	880	(14)	9,051	(8)
Sex with injecting drug user	*152*		*2,363*		*509*		*6,919*		*187*		*2,398*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*4*		*39*		*2*		*26*		*1*		*13*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*11*		*188*		*21*		*219*		*4*		*110*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*405*		*4,445*		*2,035*		*16,560*		*688*		*6,530*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	*	*	3,413	(1)	*	*	1,331	(1)	*	*	708	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified[3]	185	(2)	541	(0)	160	(1)	2,226	(1)	78	(1)	332	(0)
Total	**10,213**	**(100)**	**307,979**	**(100)**	**12,929**	**(100)**	**219,723**	**(100)**	**6,211**	**(100)**	**117,893**	**(100)**

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[4]			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	191	(66)	3,915	(76)	67	(54)	1,164	(59)	15,917	(53)	387,212	(59)
Injecting drug use	36	(12)	466	(9)	28	(23)	341	(17)	7,621	(26)	158,762	(24)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	14	(5)	223	(4)	13	(11)	330	(17)	1,752	(6)	52,939	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder[2]	*	*	75	(1)	*	*	30	(2)	*	*	5,352	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	41	(14)	325	(6)	15	(12)	80	(4)	4,078	(14)	40,252	(6)
Sex with injecting drug user	*7*		*82*		*6*		*25*		*861*		*11,796*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*1*		*0*		*0*		*7*		*79*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*1*		*9*		*0*		*2*		*38*		*530*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*33*		*233*		*9*		*53*		*3,172*		*27,847*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	*	*	123	(2)	*	*	11	(1)	*	*	5,593	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified[3]	8	(3)	33	(1)	0	(0)	7	(0)	432	(1)	3,143	(0)
Total	**290**	**(100)**	**5,160**	**(100)**	**123**	**(100)**	**1,963**	**(100)**	**29,800**	**(100)**	**653,253**	**(100)**

[1]These numbers do not represent actual AIDS cases among men. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.

[2]Statistical estimates for AIDS incidence in 2000 among persons exposed to HIV through hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue are not presented, but are included in the exposure category "other." The relatively small number of AIDS cases in these categories in recent years does not provide information that results in reliable annual estimates of incidence (* = data not available); only cumulative estimates are presented. CDC is evaluating and revising the algorithm for estimating AIDS incidence among persons infected in the early 1980's through these exposure categories.

[3]For 2000, estimates of "other" include cases exposed through hemophilia/coagulation disorder and receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

[4]Totals include estimates of cases among men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 20. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed in 2000, and cumulative totals through 2000, United States[1]

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	686	(40)	12,982	(44)	2,075	(31)	35,888	(46)	569	(32)	11,400	(42)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder[2]	*	*	146	(0)	*	*	266	(0)	*	*	105	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	979	(56)	13,900	(47)	4,376	(66)	40,038	(51)	1,143	(65)	14,595	(54)
Sex with injecting drug user	*340*		*5,450*		*1,075*		*13,683*		*296*		*6,114*	
Sex with bisexual male	*84*		*1,805*		*184*		*1,924*		*50*		*666*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*7*		*312*		*7*		*100*		*3*		*44*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*18*		*356*		*18*		*215*		*5*		*110*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*530*		*5,977*		*3,092*		*24,116*		*789*		*7,661*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	*	*	1,997	(7)	*	*	1,662	(2)	*	*	633	(2)
Other/risk not reported or identified[3]	71	(4)	243	(1)	208	(3)	982	(1)	58	(3)	96	(0)
Total	**1,736**	**100**	**29,268**	**100**	**6,659**	**100**	**78,836**	**100**	**1,770**	**100**	**26,829**	**100**

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[4]			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	11	(15)	153	(20)	27	(44)	216	(48)	3,367	(33)	60,683	(45)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder[2]	*	*	7	(1)	*	*	3	(1)	*	*	530	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	58	(78)	469	(63)	32	(52)	209	(46)	6,594	(64)	69,245	(51)
Sex with injecting drug user	*12*		*117*		*7*		*85*		*1,731*		*25,460*	
Sex with bisexual male	*5*		*81*		*6*		*29*		*330*		*4,507*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*5*		*0*		*2*		*17*		*462*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*2*		*22*		*0*		*3*		*44*		*707*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*39*		*244*		*19*		*90*		*4,472*		*38,109*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	*	*	107	(14)	*	*	18	(4)	*	*	4,420	(3)
Other/risk not reported or identified[3]	5	(7)	12	(2)	2	(3)	7	(2)	345	(3)	1,341	(1)
Total	**74**	**(100)**	**748**	**(100)**	**61**	**(100)**	**453**	**(100)**	**10,306**	**(100)**	**136,219**	**(100)**

[1]These numbers do not represent actual AIDS cases among women. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.

[2]Statistical estimates for AIDS incidence in 2000 among persons exposed to HIV through hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue are not presented, but are included in the exposure category "other." The relatively small number of AIDS cases in these categories in recent years does not provide information that results in reliable annual estimates of incidence (* = data not available); only cumulative estimates are presented. CDC is evaluating and revising the algorithm for estimating AIDS incidence among persons infected in the early 1980's through these exposure categories.

[3]For 2000, estimates of "other" include cases exposed through hemophilia/coagulation disorder and receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

[4]Totals include estimates of cases among women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 21. Estimated AIDS incidence in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, diagnosed in 2000, and cumulative totals through 2000, United States[1]

	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
Male exposure category	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	76	(51)	955	(39)	484	(63)	12,863	(64)
Injecting drug use	28	(19)	234	(9)	110	(14)	2,780	(14)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	9	(6)	144	(6)	41	(5)	2,137	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder[2]	*	*	760	(31)	*	*	678	(3)
Heterosexual contact:	22	(15)	162	(7)	118	(15)	1,268	(6)
Sex with injecting drug user	*2*		*36*		*15*		*350*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*2*		*0*		*4*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*0*		*0*		*18*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*20*		*124*		*103*		*896*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	*	*	100	(4)	*	*	123	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified[3]	14	(9)	110	(4)	18	(2)	108	(1)
Male subtotal	149	(100)	2,465	(100)	771	(100)	19,957	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	33	(19)	356	(20)	105	(20)	2,440	(30)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder[2]	*	*	17	(1)	*	*	28	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	122	(70)	1,201	(67)	398	(77)	5,336	(66)
Sex with injecting drug user	*33*		*375*		*70*		*1,864*	
Sex with bisexual male	*5*		*63*		*21*		*364*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*0*		*16*		*0*		*57*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*0*		*4*		*2*		*32*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*84*		*743*		*305*		*3,019*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	*	*	109	(6)	*	*	157	(2)
Other/risk not reported or identified[3]	19	(11)	116	(6)	13	(3)	84	(1)
Female subtotal	174	(100)	1,799	(100)	516	(100)	8,045	(100)
Total	**323**		**4,264**		**1,287**		**28,002**	

[1]These numbers do not represent actual AIDS cases. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.

[2]Statistical estimates for AIDS incidence in 2000 among persons exposed to HIV through hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue are not presented, but are included in the exposure category "other." The relatively small number of AIDS cases in these categories in recent years does not provide information that results in reliable annual estimates of incidence (* = data not available); only cumulative estimates are presented. CDC is evaluating and revising the algorithm for estimating AIDS incidence among persons infected in the early 1980's through these exposure categories.

[3]For 2000, estimates of "other" include cases exposed through hemophilia/coagulation disorder and receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

Table 22. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis, 1996–2000, United States[1]

Region of residence[2]	Year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Northeast	18,507	14,472	11,502	11,683	11,763
Midwest	5,948	4,736	3,942	3,852	3,764
South	23,559	19,971	18,264	17,078	16,688
West	10,667	8,474	7,315	6,730	6,597
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	2,065	1,754	1,485	1,329	1,295
Total[3]	**60,747**	**49,407**	**42,508**	**40,671**	**40,106**

[1]These numbers do not represent actual cases among persons with AIDS diagnosed. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of cases diagnosed adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. See Technical Notes.
[2]See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations which make up each region of residence.
[3]Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 23. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis, 1996–2000, United States[1]

Race/ethnicity	Year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
White, not Hispanic	21,429	15,900	13,256	12,340	11,950
Black, not Hispanic	26,606	23,039	20,351	19,663	19,587
Hispanic	11,935	9,874	8,377	8,091	7,982
Asian/Pacific Islander	527	377	341	380	365
American Indian/Alaska Native	211	178	150	162	184
Unknown	38	40	33	35	38
Total[2]	**60,747**	**49,407**	**42,508**	**40,671**	**40,106**

[1]These numbers do not represent actual cases among persons with AIDS diagnosed. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of cases diagnosed adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. See Technical Notes.
[2]Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 24. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by sex, exposure category and year of diagnosis, 1996–2000, United States[1]

Male exposure category	Year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Men who have sex with men	26,130	20,293	17,284	16,332	15,917
Injecting drug use	12,878	10,283	8,560	8,076	7,621
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,404	2,722	2,249	2,015	1,752
Hemophila/coagulation disorder[2]	257	185	149	129	*
Heterosexual contact	4,511	4,198	3,884	4,016	4,078
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	289	210	193	189	*
Other/risk not reported or identified[3]	102	92	80	90	432
Male subtotal	47,571	37,983	32,399	30,847	29,800
Female exposure category					
Injecting drug use	5,266	4,438	3,661	3,452	3,367
Hemophila/coagulation disorder[2]	58	55	42	31	*
Heterosexual contact	7,516	6,667	6,167	6,103	6,593
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	268	197	185	180	*
Other/risk not reported or identified[3]	67	66	53	57	345
Female subtotal	13,175	11,423	10,108	9,823	10,305
Total[4]	**60,747**	**49,407**	**42,508**	**40,671**	**40,106**

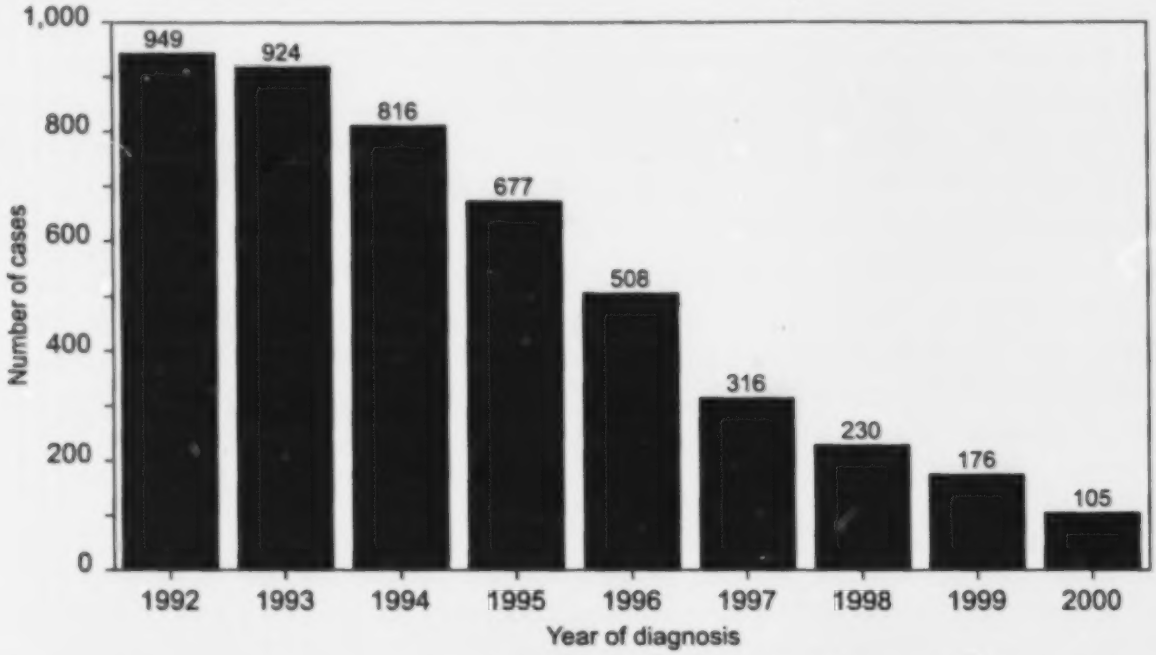
[1]These numbers do not represent actual cases among persons with AIDS diagnosed. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for reporting delays of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.

[2]Statistical estimates for AIDS incidence in 2000 among persons exposed to HIV through hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue are not presented, but are included in the exposure category "other." The relatively small number of AIDS cases in these categories in recent years does not provide information that results in reliable annual estimates of incidence (* = data not available); only cumulative estimates are presented. CDC is evaluating and revising the algorithm for estimating AIDS incidence among persons infected in the early 1980's through these exposure categories.

[3]For 2000, estimates of "other" include cases exposed through hemophilia/coagulation disorder and receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue. See table 5, footnote 4 for a discussion of the "other" category, and Technical Notes.

[4]Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Figure 6. Estimated pediatric AIDS incidence, by year of diagnosis, 1992 through 2000, United States[1]



[1]These numbers do not represent actual cases among children with AIDS diagnosed. Rather, these numbers are point estimates based on cases diagnosed using the 1987 definition, adjusted for reporting delays. The 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition change affected only the adult/adolescent cases, not pediatric cases.

Table 25. Estimated number of persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year, 1993 through 2000, United States[1]

Region of residence[2]	Year							
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Northeast	51,789	59,218	65,700	72,694	80,504	86,869	93,439	101,209
Midwest	18,464	20,370	21,868	23,803	26,283	28,320	30,540	32,816
South	58,738	68,002	75,530	85,673	97,445	108,510	118,756	128,740
West	39,376	42,756	45,516	49,080	53,896	58,038	62,031	66,340
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	5,617	6,213	6,638	7,171	7,958	8,666	9,289	9,873
Total[3]	**173,984**	**196,559**	**215,252**	**238,420**	**266,086**	**290,403**	**314,054**	**338,978**

[1]These numbers do not represent the actual number of persons living with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of the number of persons living with AIDS derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS diagnosed. Estimated AIDS incidence and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. The year 2000 is the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.
[2]See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations which make up each region of residence.
[3]Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 26. Estimated number of persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year, 1993 through 2000, United States[1]

Race/ethnicity	Year							
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
White, not Hispanic	80,259	86,254	91,065	97,867	106,487	113,750	120,868	128,277
Black, not Hispanic	60,644	71,755	81,037	92,014	104,916	116,598	127,804	139,670
Hispanic	31,040	36,209	40,570	45,609	51,412	56,466	61,412	66,624
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,293	1,459	1,617	1,854	2,079	2,296	2,564	2,840
American Indian/Alaska Native	572	666	726	809	894	969	1,058	1,185
Unknown	176	216	237	266	297	322	329	382
Total[2]	**173,984**	**196,559**	**215,252**	**238,420**	**266,086**	**290,403**	**314,054**	**338,978**

[1]These numbers do not represent the actual number of persons living with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of the number of persons living with AIDS derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS diagnosed. Estimated AIDS incidence and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. The year 2000 is the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

[2]Totals include estimates of the number of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 27. Estimated number of persons living with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year, 1993 through 2000, United States[1]

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year							
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Men who have sex with men	86,244	94,376	100,483	109,731	121,340	131,565	141,659	152,116
Injecting drug use	34,318	39,875	44,056	48,377	53,290	57,366	61,314	65,380
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	13,915	14,940	15,768	16,578	17,852	18,837	19,670	20,296
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder[2]	1,619	1,699	1,726	1,735	1,783	1,815	1,844	*
Heterosexual contact	6,081	7,861	9,704	12,099	14,826	17,482	20,237	23,092
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	890	918	968	1,038	1,141	1,251	1,367	*
Other/risk not reported or identified[3]	982	933	930	965	1,013	1,065	1,127	4,582
Male subtotal	144,049	160,600	173,634	190,522	211,244	229,381	247,217	265,466
Female adult/adolescent exposure category								
Injecting drug use	13,832	16,222	18,338	20,311	22,608	24,367	25,899	27,603
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder[2]	93	108	135	163	198	226	240	*
Heterosexual contact	11,838	15,139	18,472	22,540	26,907	31,043	35,113	39,804
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	754	838	882	980	1,083	1,193	1,297	*
Other/risk not reported or identified[3]	369	371	374	409	456	494	532	2,317
Female subtotal	26,885	32,679	38,200	44,403	51,252	57,323	63,081	69,725
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category	3,050	3,280	3,418	3,495	3,590	3,697	3,755	3,787
Total[4]	**173,984**	**196,559**	**215,252**	**238,420**	**266,086**	**290,403**	**314,054**	**338,978**

[1]These numbers do not represent the actual number of persons living with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of the number of persons living with AIDS derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS diagnosed. Estimated AIDS incidence and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting. The year 2000 is the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

[2]Statistical estimates for AIDS prevalence in 2000 among persons exposed to HIV through hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue are not presented, but are included in the exposure category "other." The relatively small number of AIDS cases in these categories in recent years does not provide information that results in reliable annual estimates of prevalence (* = data not available); only cumulative estimates are presented. CDC is evaluating and revising the algorithm for estimating AIDS prevalence among persons infected in the early 1980's through these exposure categories.

[3]For 2000, estimates of "other" include cases exposed through hemophilia/coagulation disorder and receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

[4]Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 28. Estimated number of deaths among persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death, 1993 through 2000, United States[1]

Region of residence[2]	Year of death							
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Northeast	14,094	16,030	16,038	11,691	6,728	5,200	5,157	4,021
Midwest	4,800	5,219	5,447	4,042	2,287	1,927	1,651	1,492
South	14,792	16,529	17,378	13,621	8,319	7,297	6,910	6,730
West	10,329	10,863	10,543	7,126	3,688	3,188	2,748	2,292
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	1,583	1,777	1,711	1,545	978	785	707	709
Total[3]	**45,598**	**50,418**	**51,117**	**38,025**	**21,999**	**18,397**	**17,172**	**15,245**

[1]These numbers do not represent the actual number of deaths among persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. The year 2000 is the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.
[2]See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations which make up each region of residence.
[3]Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 29. Estimated number of deaths among persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death, 1993 through 2000, United States[1]

Race/ethnicity	Year of death							
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
White, not Hispanic	21,803	22,828	22,189	14,665	7,310	6,016	5,234	4,532
Black, not Hispanic	15,543	18,024	19,115	15,936	10,316	8,803	8,576	7,781
Hispanic	7,780	8,976	9,215	6,992	4,116	3,368	3,166	2,780
Asian/Pacific Islander	307	410	366	293	154	124	114	90
American Indian/Alaska Native	134	154	195	132	93	76	73	57
Unknown	31	26	37	8	10	9	10	5
Total[2]	**45,598**	**50,418**	**51,117**	**38,025**	**21,999**	**18,397**	**17,172**	**15,245**

[1]These numbers do not represent the actual number of deaths among persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. The year 2000 is the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.
[2]Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 30. Estimated number of deaths among persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death, 1993 through 2000, United States[1]

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of death							
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Men who have sex with men	23,956	25,534	25,044	16,854	8,666	7,048	6,230	5,439
Injecting drug use	9,325	10,454	10,844	8,551	5,346	4,476	4,119	3,551
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,168	3,528	3,467	2,591	1,447	1,262	1,182	1,120
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder[2]	357	346	330	246	136	117	100	*
Heterosexual contact	1,600	2,013	2,389	2,111	1,464	1,227	1,257	1,218
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	314	304	259	217	108	83	73	*
Other/risk not reported or identified[3]	188	143	102	66	44	28	29	187
Male subtotal	38,908	42,322	42,434	30,636	17,212	14,241	12,991	11,514
Female adult/adolescent exposure category								
Injecting drug use	3,152	3,713	3,824	3,289	2,137	1,900	1,920	1,662
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder[2]	17	28	31	30	20	14	17	*
Heterosexual contact	2,662	3,489	3,999	3,439	2,297	2,029	2,032	1,899
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	238	224	235	170	93	75	75	*
Other/risk not reported or identified[3]	77	56	56	32	20	15	19	95
Female subtotal	6,146	7,510	8,144	6,960	4,567	4,033	4,063	3,656
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category	544	586	539	429	221	123	118	74
Total[4]	**45,598**	**50,418**	**51,117**	**38,025**	**21,999**	**18,397**	**17,172**	**15,245**

[1]These numbers do not represent the actual number of deaths among persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. The year 2000 is the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

[2]Statistical estimates for deaths in 2000 among persons with AIDS exposed to HIV through hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue are not presented, but are included in the exposure category "other." The relatively small number of AIDS cases in these categories in recent years does not provide information that results in reliable annual estimates of deaths (* = data not available); only cumulative estimates are presented. CDC is evaluating and revising the algorithm for estimating deaths among persons with AIDS infected in the early 1980's through these exposure categories.

[3]For 2000, estimates of "other" include cases exposed through hemophilia/coagulation disorder and receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

[4]Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Technical Notes

Surveillance of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States[1] report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 (*MMWR* 1985;34:373-75) and 1987 (*MMWR* 1987;36[suppl. no. 1S]:1S-15S). The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 (*MMWR* 1992;41[no. RR-17]:1-19; see also *MMWR* 1995;44:64-67). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. The laboratory and diagnostic criteria for the 1987 pediatric case definition (*MMWR* 1987;36:225-30, 235) were updated in 1994 (*MMWR* 1994;43[no. RR-12]:1-19). Effective January 1, 2000, the surveillance case definition for HIV infection was revised to reflect advances in laboratory HIV virologic tests. The definition incorporates the reporting criteria for HIV infection and AIDS into a single case definition for adults and children (*MMWR* 1999;48[no.RR-13]:29-31).

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated HIV encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of opportunistic disease). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 definition, the 1993 case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV infection among persons with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells/μL or a CD4+ percentage of less than 14, and persons with a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, or invasive cervical cancer. For adults, adolescents, and children ≥18 months of age, the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition incorporates positive results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA.

The pediatric case definition incorporates the revised 1994 pediatric classification system for evidence of HIV infection. Cases among children with their first positive results on Western blot or HIV detection tests before October 1994 were categorized based on the 1987 classification system. Cases among those tested during or after October 1994 are categorized under the revised 1994 pediatric classification system. For children of any age with an AIDS-defining condition that requires evidence of HIV infection, a single positive HIV virologic test (i.e., HIV nucleic acid [DNA or RNA], HIV viral culture, HIV p24 antigen) is sufficient for a reportable AIDS diagnosis if the diagnosis is documented by a physician.

Although completeness of reporting of diagnosed AIDS cases to state and local health departments varies by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85% complete (*J Acquir Immune Def Syndr* 1992;5:257-64, *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-99, AIDS 1999; 13:1109-14, and *Ann Epidemiol* 2001;11:443-449.). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. However, among persons reported with AIDS, reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90% complete (*JAMA* 1996;276:126-31). CDC estimates approximately 3% of AIDS cases are duplicates based on matching within the national coded surveillance database.

Since January 1, 1994, CDC has not accepted AIDS case reports that meet only the laboratory-based immunologic criteria of the 1993 expanded surveillance case definition (*MMWR* 1991;41[no. RR-17]:1-19) if they were missing information on sex or race/ethnicity. A small number of cases previously reported to CDC that were missing those variables have been returned to the health departments for follow-up and have been deleted from the totals. Included in this report are persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

Surveillance of HIV infection

This report includes HIV case reports from 34 areas that had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of adults/adolescents, and children with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of

[1]Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. The latter 5 comprise the category "Pacific Islands, U.S." listed in tables 1 and 2.

persons with AIDS, through June 30, 2001. Connecticut required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children <13 years of age; and Oregon required reporting only for children <6 years of age. After removal of personally identifying information, these reports were submitted to CDC, and are included in this report (see table 3 for listing). New York initiated HIV case reporting during 2000 and data will be included in future issues of this report. States have initiated HIV reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infections using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies among states.

HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV since not all infected persons have been tested. Many HIV-reporting states offer anonymous HIV testing and home collection HIV test kits are widely available in the United States. Anonymous test results are not reported to state and local health departments' confidential name-based HIV registries. Therefore, confidential HIV infection reports may not represent all persons who tested positive for HIV infection. Furthermore, many factors may influence testing patterns, including the extent that testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups and the availability of and access to medical care and testing services. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV reporting.

As of December 2001, eight areas (HI, IL, KY, MD, MA, PR, RI, and VT) had implemented a code-based system to conduct case surveillance for HIV infection. Some other areas (DE, ME, MT, OR, and WA) had implemented a name-to-code system to conduct HIV infection surveillance: initially, names are collected and, after any necessary public health follow-up, names are converted to codes. Data on cases of HIV infection from these areas are not included in the HIV data tables pending evaluations demonstrating acceptable performance under CDC guidelines and the development of methods to report such data to CDC.

For this report, cases among adults, adolescents, and children ≥18 months of age, were classified using the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition which incorporates positive results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA (*MMWR* 1999;48[no. RR-13]:29-31). For children <18 months of age, the pediatric HIV reporting criteria reflect diagnostic advances that permit the diagnosis of HIV infection during the first months of life. With HIV nucleic acid detection tests, HIV infection can be detected in nearly all infants aged one month and older. The timing of the HIV serologic and HIV nucleic acid detection tests and the number of HIV nucleic acid detection tests in the definitive and presumptive criteria for HIV infection are based on the recommended practices for diagnosing infection in children aged <18 months and on evaluations of the performance of these tests for children in this age group. Children aged <18 months born to an HIV-infected mother will be categorized as having perinatal exposure to HIV infection if the child does not meet the criteria for HIV infection or the criteria for "not infected with HIV" (*MMWR* 1999;48[no. RR-13]:29-31) (*MMWR* 1998;47 [no. RR-4]). Children born before 1994 were considered HIV-infected if they met the HIV case definition stated in the 1987 pediatric classification system for HIV infection (*MMWR* 1987;36:225-30,235).

Because states initiated reporting on different dates, the length of time reporting has been in place will influence the number of HIV infection cases reported. For example, data presented for a given annual period may include cases reported only during a portion of the year. Prior to statewide HIV reporting, some states collected reports of HIV infection in selected populations. Therefore, these states have reports prior to initiation of statewide confidential reporting. A state with confidential HIV infection reporting also may report persons who tested positive in that state but who were residents of other states. Therefore, when HIV data are presented by state of residence, cases reported prior to the date a state initiated reporting may have been reported from other states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

Over time, persons with HIV infection may develop AIDS and be reported to surveillance. HIV infection cases later reported with AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point in the clinical spectrum of disease; therefore, the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and AIDS will vary. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, reporting and updating of clinical and vital status of cases vary among states. Completeness of reporting for HIV is estimated to be more than 85% complete

(*MMWR* 1998;47:309-14). CDC estimates approximately 2% of HIV cases are duplicates based on matching within the national coded surveillance database.

Tabulation and presentation of data

Data in this report are provisional. Each issue of this report includes information received by CDC through the last day of the reporting period. In the first part of the report (through table 18), HIV and AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC. In the second part of the report (from table 19 through table 30), data are statistically adjusted to correct for temporal delays in the reporting of cases and deaths, and unreported risk/exposure is statistically redistributed in order to improve the presentation of trends in the epidemic and the distribution of risk characteristics among affected populations. Data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and for associated independent nations are included in the totals.

Age group tabulations for table 1 are based on the person's calculated age as of June 30, 2001. All other age group tabulations are based on the person's age at first documented positive HIV-antibody test for HIV infection cases, and age at diagnosis of AIDS for AIDS cases. Adult/adolescent cases include persons 13 years of age and older; pediatric cases include children under 13 years of age.

Tabulations of persons living with HIV infection and AIDS (table 1) include persons whose vital status was reported "alive" as of last update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Tabulations of deaths in persons with AIDS include persons whose vital status was reported "dead" as of last update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Caution should be used in interpreting these data because states vary in the frequency with which they review the vital status of persons reported with HIV infection and AIDS. In addition, some cases may be lost to follow-up.

Table 4 lists AIDS case counts for each metropolitan area with a census 2000 population of 499,999 or more. AIDS case counts for metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 499,999 population are reported as a combined subtotal. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, which reflect changes in the U.S. population as determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were updated most recently on June 30, 1998. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in table 4 are provided in the publication "Metropolitan Areas as of June 30, 1998" (available by calling the National Technical Information Service, 1-703-487-4650, and ordering accession no. PB98-502198 or by visiting www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the Federal Register (*FR* 1990;55:12154-60).

The metropolitan area definitions are the MSAs for all areas except the 6 New England states. For these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities or counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, AIDS cases and annual rates presented for the District of Columbia in table 2 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. AIDS cases and annual rates for Washington, D.C., in table 4, include persons residing within the several counties in the metropolitan area, including counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the person's residence at first positive HIV-antibody test result for HIV infection cases, and residence at diagnosis for the first AIDS indicator condition(s) for AIDS cases.

Regions of residence included in this report are defined as follows. Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; Territories: Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Pacific Islands listed in the footnote on the first page of these notes, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Estimated AIDS incidence (tables 19, 20, and 21), estimated AIDS incidence trends (tables 22, 23, and 24 and figure 6), estimated number of persons living with AIDS (tables 25, 26, and 27), and estimated number of deaths (tables 28, 29, and 30) are not actual counts of cases reported to the surveillance system. The estimates are based on reported cases which have been adjusted for delays in reporting of cases and deaths and a number of assumptions. The date of death for decedents with a missing date of death was imputed as the date that death was reported to CDC minus the estimated median months required to report

deaths. For these estimates, the median reporting delay for deaths was 3 months. If AIDS diagnosis occurred after the date imputed, then the date of AIDS diagnosis was used as the date of death. While these tables were constructed using the best methods currently available, there is inherent uncertainty in these estimates (*Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989; 83:58-88). Small numbers must be interpreted with caution because the inherent uncertainty in estimates is greater for small numbers.

Exposure categories

For surveillance purposes, HIV infection cases and AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy, except for men with both a history of sexual contact with other men and injecting drug use. They make up a separate exposure category.

"Men who have sex with men" cases include men who report sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who report sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact). "Heterosexual contact" cases are in persons who report specific heterosexual contact with a person with, or at increased risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injecting drug user).

Adults/adolescents born, or who had sex with someone born, in a country where heterosexual transmission was believed to be the predominant mode of HIV transmission (formerly classified as Pattern-II countries by the World Health Organization) are no longer classified as having heterosexually-acquired AIDS unless they meet the above stated criteria. Similar to other cases among persons who were reported without behavioral or transfusion risks for HIV, these cases are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them in another exposure category) as "no risk reported or identified" (*MMWR* 1994;43:155-60). Cases among children whose mother was born, or whose mother had sex with someone born, in a Pattern II country are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them into another exposure category) as "Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: has HIV infection, risk not specified."

Cases among persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories are classified as "no risk reported or identified." NIR cases include those which are currently being followed up by local health department officials; cases among persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow up; and cases among persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no exposure mode was identified. Cases among persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category. Historically, investigations and follow -up for modes of exposure by state health departments were conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and as resources allowed for persons reported with HIV infection. Therefore, the percentage of cases among HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified is substantially higher than for those reported with AIDS.

As of September 2000, the procedures for the investigation of cases reported without risk changed from ascertaining risk for all reported cases to estimating risk distributions from statistical models and population-based samples. States continue to investigate any report of an unusual exposure to HIV and report these cases to CDC. CDC will continue to tabulate the number of documented unusual exposures to HIV as reported by the states.

Because recently reported AIDS cases are more likely to be reported as NIR, recent AIDS incidence in some exposure categories will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. For estimated AIDS incidence tables and estimated AIDS trends figures, the adjustment of NIR adult/adolescent cases is based on sex-, race-, and region-specific exposure category redistributions of cases diagnosed from 1990 through 1998 that were initially assigned to the NIR category but have subsequently been reclassified. Similar adjustment of NIR pediatric cases are based on exposure category redistribution of all cases diagnosed between 1990 through 1998 and subsequently reclassified. See *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:547-55 and *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1997;14:465-74.

Trends in AIDS incidence

Because of the temporary distortion caused by the 1993 expansion of the case definition, trends in AIDS incidence had previously been estimated by statistically adjusting cases reported based on the criteria added to the case definition in 1993. This adjustment estimated when persons reported on the basis of immunologic criteria (CD4+ T-lymphocytes counts less than 200 cells/μL or percentage less than 14) would develop an AIDS-related opportunistic illness (AIDS-OI), and thereby approximated trends in AIDS-OI inci-

dence as if the case definition had not changed (*J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 1997;16:116-21). However, by the end of 1996, the temporary distortion caused by reporting prevalent as well as incident cases that met criteria added in 1993 had almost entirely waned. In addition, after the end of 1996, the incidence of AIDS-OIs could no longer be reliably estimated because data are not currently available to model the increasing effects of therapy on rate of disease progression. Therefore, from 1996 forward, trends in AIDS incidence are adjusted for reporting delay, but not for the 1993 expansion of the case definition. These trends represent the incidence of AIDS (1993 criteria) in the population and increasingly represent persons with HIV newly diagnosed at the time of AIDS diagnosis, those identified with HIV who did not seek or receive treatment, and those for whom treatment has failed. Thus, despite the effects of treatment on AIDS incidence, AIDS incidence remains an important measure of the impact and need for resources for the severely ill.

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may vary among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories, and have been as long as several years for some AIDS cases. About 40% of all AIDS cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis and about 80% were reported within 1 year. Among persons with AIDS, estimates of death reporting delay show that approximately 90% of deaths are reported within 1 year. For HIV infection cases diagnosed since implementation of uniform reporting through the HIV/AIDS reporting system on January 1, 1994, about 68% of all HIV infection cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis and about 92% were reported within 1 year.

Reporting delay adjustments to estimated AIDS data are calculated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure, taking into account differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories, and assuming that reporting delays within these groups have not changed over time (*Statist Med* 1998;17:143-54 and *Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989;83:58-88).

Rates

Rates were calculated for the 12-month period per 100,000 population for AIDS cases. Population denominators for computing AIDS rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on official postcensus estimates and census 2000 counts from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions and associated independent nations were based on official postcensus estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database. Each 12-month rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases reported during the 12-month period by the 1999 or 2000 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for computing the table of race-specific rates (year-end edition only) are based on 2000 census estimates published by the U.S. Bureau of Census: "National Population Estimates for the 1990's. Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race and Hispanic origin"; (http : / / www . census . gov / population / www/estimates/nat_90s_1.html). The age/sex/race proportions from the July 2000 estimates were applied to the census 2000 national population total to estimate the age, sex, and race-specific subpopulations. Race-specific rates are calculated by dividing the number of cases reported for a particular racial/ethnic group during the preceding 12-month period by the projected population for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.

Table 14. HIV infection cases[1] in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported through December 2000, from the 34 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2] — *Errata* (replaces Table 14 in *HASR*, Volume 12, Number 2)

	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
Male exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	203	(59)	1,246	(52)	758	(53)	6,691	(56)
Injecting drug use	7	(2)	110	(5)	64	(4)	674	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	12	(3)	115	(5)	71	(5)	795	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(1)	106	(4)	7	(0)	85	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	12	(3)	164	(7)	100	(7)	784	(7)
Sex with injecting drug user	*1*		*26*		*7*		*108*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	–		*2*		–		–	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	–		–		–		*7*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*11*		*136*		*93*		*669*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	12	(0)	2	(0)	28	(0)
Risk not reported or identified[3]	110	(32)	659	(27)	435	(30)	2,894	(24)
Male subtotal	347	(100)	2,412	(100)	1,437	(100)	11,951	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	25	(5)	232	(7)	93	(9)	770	(12)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	1	(0)	5	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	201	(38)	1,544	(49)	403	(38)	2,947	(46)
Sex with injecting drug user	*21*		*257*		*40*		*628*	
Sex with bisexual male	*12*		*112*		*27*		*240*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*2*		*22*		*4*		*40*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	–		*4*		*1*		*18*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*166*		*1,149*		*331*		*2,021*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	(1)	20	(1)	5	(0)	30	(0)
Risk not reported or identified	303	(57)	1,371	(43)	555	(53)	2,655	(41)
Female subtotal	532	(100)	3,167	(100)	1,057	(100)	6,407	(100)
Total[4]	**879**		**5,580**		**2,496**		**18,360**	

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting of adults and adolescents.
[3]For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.
[4]Includes 2 persons whose sex is unknown.

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